

Big British Bettor Calls It a Day After Scared Bookies Retreat

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Philip Peters, the big bettor who frightened Britain's bookmakers, retired from the game last night with a defiant final splash of money.

He commanded a 50-man team that manipulated pari-mutuel returns and threatened to hit giant bookmaking firms with big losses.

He took advantage of bookmakers' no-limit payout with a complex system that distorted pari-mutuel returns at various horse and dog tracks.

After taking a severe beating from the Peters team, bookmakers did what they said they would never do—abandoned their no-limit guarantee on the type of bets favored by the manipulators.

"They have finally squeezed me out," Mr. Peters said. "The new bookmakers' rules went into effect yesterday morning. But Mr. Peters already had distributed money to his team for an evening dog-track meeting, so he decided to go ahead with a final fling even though the system was doomed."

"This is my swan song," he said.

Mr. Peters, 30, started his system with modest bets. He quickly had the bookies in trouble and was soon betting in thousands of pounds. He said he averaged a profit of 10 percent.

"I don't need to work," he said. "But I must do something. I fancy a holiday in east Africa. Maybe while I'm there I'll work out another system to beat the bookies."

Kidnappers Free Briton In Argentina

\$1-Million Ransom Reportedly Paid

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—British businessman Ronald Grove, who was kidnapped here 10 days ago, was released today after payment of an undisclosed ransom.

A British Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Grove was "very tired but otherwise in excellent health."

Source here said that the ransom, paid by the Union International Company Ltd., Mr. Grove's employer, was equivalent to \$1 million.

The embassy spokesman said that Mr. Grove, 64-year-old managing director of the Frigerio Anglo Co., a meat packing firm owned by Union, was freed in a Buenos Aires suburb at midnight.

He took a taxi to a friend's house and later was taken to the British Embassy, where he underwent a medical check.

Round of Golf

Mr. Grove was seized by the kidnappers as he drove from his suburban villa Dec. 10 for a Sunday morning round of golf.

Tape recordings and later letters said he was being well treated and that his captors reported that he was young men who always wore masks in his presence.

Source here said the kidnappers were believed to belong to the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

Both Mr. Grove's company and family maintained strict silence on the negotiations for his release. His wife left Argentina last weekend for an undisclosed destination. There were reports that she had gone either to Canada, where one of their three sons lives, or to Europe.

Portugal Plans Major Expansion Of Universities

LISBON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Portuguese government today announced a vast new educational expansion program that will more than double the country's university system and break up its existing concentration in the capital and Coimbra.

Prof. Jose Veiga Simao, Minister of National Education, said that the program will extend a network of institutes of higher education into all regions of the nation within the next few years.

The government has budgeted more than four billion escudos (about \$150 million) for the initial construction work on four new universities, 10 new polytechnical institutes and at least nine new teachers colleges, he said.

The new universities will be built at Braga or Guimarães, in the underdeveloped region of Minho, in the north, in the central part of Portugal, probably at Aveiro, on the south bank of the Tagus near Lisbon, and at Evora, in southeastern Portugal. The enrollment at each would be kept between 8,000 and 10,000 students.

Civil Servants Strike in Italy

ROME, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Civil servants throughout Italy staged a 24-hour strike today and other stoppages threatened to leave Christmas vacationers without gasoline or money.

The nation's 300,000 civil servants walked off their jobs to protest what they consider exaggeratedly high raises the government granted top-level civil servants at the expense of the rank and file. Road crews and fire brigades joined the strike, but firemen said they would answer emergency calls.

Bank clerks demanding a 19 percent pay raise have staged 66 hours of staggered strikes since Oct. 27, preventing many Italians from cashing their "13th-month" payments, or Christmas bonuses. All strikes have been staged by surprise, at different times in different banks.



FRONT ROW SEAT—A frail and elderly Vietnamese woman found herself an unwilling spectator as South Vietnamese soldiers conducted a sweep recently in the hamlet of Thu Duc, 10 miles north of Saigon. Soldiers later evacuated the woman from the area.

Admits Third B-52 Loss

U.S. Continues Heaviest Air Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

hitting, despite its devastation, would not force it to accept President Nixon's peace terms.

"This path will only lead the United States to still heavier military, political and diplomatic defeats," said the North Vietnamese Army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Dan.

"The more the war is escalated, the longer will be the list of American casualties and captives, and the heavier the losses in aircraft, the United States will take," it added.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, reported from Hanoi that the latest American air raids had caused "heavy civilian casualties" and destroyed "thousands of homes" in the region of Hanoi.

The Tass dispatch asserted that the American raids last night and tonight had destroyed or severely damaged blocks of workers' housing, a hospital building, a movie theater, a student village at the Hanoi Polytechnical Institute, among other places. Some, it said, were not far from the center of the city.

The report gave no precise estimates of casualties although it specifically mentioned that "several students" at the Polytechnical Institute had been found dead under the wreckage of damaged buildings.

Several of the American air strikes were leveled directly at Hanoi's suburbs, Tass said, adding that around Haiphong, bombs kept falling "on densely populated blocks, main streets and suburbs."

While the U.S. Command has refused to disclose any of the targets being attacked, other sources indicated that they included radio transmitters, power stations and the two rail lines between Hanoi and China.

Hanoi radio's regular international and domestic broadcasts have been severely disrupted for the last two days and the cause appears to be bomb damage to transmitters of power stations.

The Hanoi-based Vietnam News Agency said in a brief commentary overnight that U.S. planes had attacked the transmitters but did not say whether they were destroyed.

The Hanoi radio transmitters, a fourth rocket failed to go off.

The attack was a protest against the American bombing of North Vietnam, the sources said.

Near the embassy, a note was found which said, "With the compliments of the friends of Vietnam, who will hit you wherever you are."

An embassy spokesman said the "facade of the building from the ground to the third floor suffered considerable physical damage." Police sources said the damage was caused by three rockets which were fired at 8:30 p.m. from a car parked outside the embassy, damaging the car in the process. They were fired by a timing device.

Police said that the rockets were American-made anti-tank missiles, the sources said. Marine guards at the embassy were shocked but not harmed, the sources said.

So far, the U.S. command has

as far as is known, have never been attacked previously.

Cambodia Fighting PHNOM PENH, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Fighting has broken out again 12 miles south of here while the besieged northern town of Kompong Thom came under renewed attack today, the military command reported here.

Communist troops burned a hamlet outside the capital today near the main highway to southern Cambodia and a command post at a nearby village also came under fire yesterday, a command spokesman said.

Two attacks were launched at dawn against outposts near Kompong Thom, which has been under heavy pressure for two weeks.

announced three B-52s downed by North Vietnamese anti-aircraft missiles. Nearly 100 of the eight-engine jets were used in raids yesterday and today.

The categories of targets cited by the Pentagon suggested that the raids sought, among other things, to disrupt North Vietnam's supply transport network, which to some degree had been repaired during the seven-week suspension in bombings above the 20th parallel. That restriction had been ordered by President Nixon to encourage a successful agreement on a cease-fire, but was lifted after the negotiations appeared to be stalled.

The Pentagon yesterday characterized the renewed bombing as "a very major effort," including attacks upon some targets never struck before. But other officials indicated that the number of new targets is still very low.

Hanoi's Gia Lam airfield, which serves both military and commercial traffic, and a thermal power plant in downtown Hanoi, off limits in the past, apparently have not yet been hit, nor has much of the U.S. airpower been used against targets in and around a 25-mile-deep buffer zone along the Chinese border.

Officials say that if the talks continue to be stalemate and the bombing goes on, then more and more militarily significant targets undoubtedly will be hit.

As for the military situation, officials say that the North has continued to move supplies across the Chinese border, repaired fuel pipelines from China and many roads and bridges and rail lines and also moved men southward.

However, military sources say there is no sign of any major new offensive and no major change in the assessment offered publicly just a few weeks ago by virtually all top U.S. commanders that it would take North Vietnam at least 18 months to recover its losses of the last eight months.

Reports from Saigon say that in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, the U.S. planes are hitting military targets closer to civilian areas than ever before.

Northern City Hit North Vietnam News Agency in a dispatch monitored in Saigon, reported that American warplanes early today bombed a millennial swath in Thai Nguyen, an important city 45 miles north of Hanoi, at the junction of Highway 3 and 18, both of which lead to the Chinese border.

The report said nearly 300 homes, a medical station and a nursery were destroyed and at least 11 civilians killed.

Despite some highly publicized raids by B-52s against North Vietnam earlier this year—only once around Haiphong—the big jets, each of which carries 20 to 25 tons of bombs, have in fact been used very sparingly against the heavily defended North Vietnamese heartland.

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Scandinavian Criticism Strong

Chinese Assail U.S. Bombing; Other Countries Also Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

said in a statement issued by Premier Anker Joergensen.

Later today Mr. Joergensen said Denmark might raise the issue in NATO. He said over Denmark's radio:

"I know NATO is a regional defense organization with no direct relation to U.S. policy in Vietnam. But I also know more than one [nation] is willing to discuss it inside NATO. I'll discuss the matter with my government colleagues."

In Aalborg, Denmark, a dockworkers' union urged a general boycott of all American freighters.

In Denmark, newspaper editorials described President Nixon as "Bloody Nixon" and his policies as a reflection of "Stones Age mentality."

In Sweden, following Foreign Minister Olof Palme's condemnation yesterday of the "blind and brutal" U.S. bombings, the liberal newspaper, Expressen, Scandinavia's most widely circulated daily, wrote editorially that the "renewed shower of bombs raises pain and anger."

"The outrage against Nixon's order for attack is deepening. Our disappointment is boundless," the paper said.

Sympathy for Victims

Premier Olof Palme of Sweden said Sweden supports Hanoi's demands for a speedy peace agreement, Mr. Palme, a longtime critic of U.S. policy in Vietnam, sent a cable to North Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong, saying:

"In this hour of new, severe ordeals for your people, we want to express our sympathy for the victims of the bombing and confirm our solidarity with North Vietnam's demands for a speedy peace agreement, which allows the Vietnamese people to decide their own future."

At The Hague, the Dutch government denounced the resumption of bombing and said it would appeal to the United States to end these attacks.

In Bonn, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government expressed regret over the failure to reach a peace settlement.

Government spokesman Ridiger Von Weizsacker told a news conference in reply to a question that Bonn does not believe the break in peace talks is final, regarding it "not a breakdown but as an interruption."

Foreign Minister Manfried Schumann today reported to the French cabinet on the breakdown of peace negotiations and said that France would continue to work for a negotiated settlement.

Jean-Philippe Lecat, the government spokesman, quoted Mr. Schumann as saying the cabinet, "France, faithful to its longstanding attitude, and its friendship for the peoples of the Indo-Chinese nations, cannot resign itself to a new surge in the war. France does not renounce its role of helping, as it has always done in its capital, with the agreement of all parties, in the search for the only possible solution, that is, a negotiated political solution."

The respected newspaper Le Monde criticized the United States in one of its more outspoken editorials on Vietnam.

Comparing the new bombing to the bombing of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War, Le Monde

ironically suggested that it would be logical also to bomb Saigon to eliminate political prisoners who have been staging a hunger strike in Chi Hoa jail for the last 10 days.

The Guernica bombing on April 26, 1937, by Nazi planes in the service of Generalissimo Francisco Franco was a terror raid that killed 1,654 persons and wounded 889.

"Perpetually seeking victory, Mr. Nixon is thus brought to strike out harder and harder and everywhere, since his adversaries are everywhere," the editorial said.

"For many people, he still benefits from attempts to explain or justify (his actions) since he has been re-elected and because the United States is not a totalitarian country."

"But cannot one question the precise validity of these outdated liberal mechanisms, betrayed by the logic of an imperial system, and which, turned away from their original values, allow such abominations such as a crushing of a 'little' people who would have done without being promoted to the rank of martyrs?"

In Brussels, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Belgian government was "concerned over the fresh outbreak of hostilities in Vietnam and particularly over the resumption of large-scale bombings of North Vietnam."

He said a solution could only be reached in Vietnam through negotiated peace taking into account the interests of both parties.

Soviet newspapers today carried long articles on the bombing.

Investia, the government organ, said, "The Soviet people and the people of all continents decisively condemn criminal actions of the U.S. military and affirm their solidarity with heroic Vietnam."

Pravda, the party newspaper, said, "Nixon is trying to use bombs and other weapons in order to force the Vietnamese people to surrender and to agree to the solution of the Vietnamese problem on American conditions."

Haig in Bangkok For Talks Today

BANGKOK, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Presidential envoy Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. arrived here today for a meeting with Premier Thuan Kietkietchorn tomorrow.

Bangkok was the last stop on Gen. Haig's four-nation itinerary. He is briefing Southeast Asia leaders at President Nixon's request on the status of the Paris peace negotiations. Gen. Haig has conferred with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma and Cambodian President Lon Nol.

French Envoy to Hanoi

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—France named career diplomat Claude Cheval, 52, today to replace Pierre Sussni, a delegate-general in Hanoi, a government spokesman said. Mr. Sussni died Oct. 19 from injuries suffered in a U.S. bombing raid.

News Analysis

Kissinger, Nixon Differing After Breakdown in Talks?

(Continued from Page 1)

ed out with North Vietnam was a good one, even though it did not take special note of the DMZ.

His argument was that provisions of the cease-fire already included safeguards to prevent a major attack by North Vietnam against the South.

But on Saturday, Mr. Kissinger said the United States wanted some language, "however vague, however illusive, however indirect," that would "make clear that the two parts of Vietnam would live in peace with each other and that neither side would impose its solution on the other by force."

Another point that Mr. Kissinger stressed Saturday was that Hanoi's idea of an international supervisory commission, if put into effect, would paralyze the group and prevent it from being an effective monitoring force. He noted that Hanoi wanted to limit the force to 260 men, with its freedom of movement sharply curtailed. Earlier, Hanoi was said to have agreed to a 5,000-man force, as contemplated by the United States.

In any case, in October, Mr. Kissinger didn't seem so concerned about the supervisory machinery. Moreover, the United States was leaving its air force in Thailand and aboard Seventh Fleet ships to retaliate against flagrant violations by North Vietnam, he noted.

Loose Agreement

The October draft agreement was admittedly a "loose" document, Mr. Kissinger and his aides said, but it at least provided the framework for a cease-fire and a way for Vietnamese to work out their political problems.

If Mr. Thieu had agreed with Mr. Kissinger's interpretation in October, an accord might have been signed by Oct. 31, or soon afterward. But Mr. Thieu, seeing a variety of problems with the agreement, said he could not sign such a document without

endangering his own country's security.

It now seems that, despite Mr. Kissinger's arguments in favor of the original accord, the administration decided that it would not accept an agreement with "holes" in it. And between Oct. 26 and now, the American position hardened and moved closer to that of Mr. Thieu.

Although Mr. Kissinger said on Saturday that Saigon did not have a veto over American actions, evidence supports the view that Mr. Nixon decided that it was not in the American interest to sign an accord with Hanoi over Saigon's head.

WEATHER

ALGAYRE	0 5	59	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	3 27	40	Cloudy
ANAKA	3 38	40	Cloudy
ATHENS	1 38	40	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1 38	40	Cloudy
BERLIN	1 34	40	Fair
BRUSSELS	3 41	40	Fair
BUDAPEST	2 38	40	Fair
CASABLANCA	4 37	40	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4 37	40	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	1 38	40	Cloudy
HAVANA	1 38	40	Cloudy
HONG KONG	1 38	40	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	1 38	40	Cloudy
JAKARTA	1 38	40	Cloudy
LONDON	1 38	40	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	1 38	40	Cloudy
MADRID	1 38	40	Cloudy
MILAN	1 38	40	Cloudy
MONTREAL	1 38	40	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1 38	40	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1 38	40	Cloudy
NICE	1 38	40	Cloudy
PARIS	1 38	40	Cloudy
PRAGUE	1 38	40	Cloudy
ROME	1 38	40	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1 38	40	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	1 38	40	Cloudy
TOKYO	1 38	40	Cloudy
VIENNA	1 38	40	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1 38	40	Cloudy
ZURICH	1 38	40	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Panel Urges Nonjury Trials For Terrorists in N. Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

rists whose activities result in the intimidation of witnesses.

The only way to do that, it maintained, "is to put them in detention by an executive act and to keep them confined until they can be released without danger to the public safety and to the administration of criminal justice."

On the menace of the teen-

agers, the commission said the use made of children by terrorist groups is "one of the most troubling features" of Northern Ireland's troubles.

The Irish Republican Army "has frequently used boys to carry out serious acts of terrorism," it said. "Such youths have been known to shoot with intent to kill and to plant lethal explosives."

"So long as these are at liberty they are a direct menace to human life."

It urged that limitations on the courts power to sentence youngsters to detention should be lifted during the crisis.

7 Killed, 12 Wounded

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Dec. 20 (AP).—Terrorist gunmen killed at least seven men and wounded more than 12 today in Northern Ireland's bloodiest day in months.

Police sources here in the province's second city said that at least four men were slain and more than a dozen wounded when terrorists crashed into a packed pub late at night and sprayed the bar with machine-gun fire.

The raid followed three other hit-and-run shooting attacks that claimed three lives and raised the province's death toll to at least 675 in more than three years of violence.

The gunfire accompanied a series of bomb blasts that panicked Christmas shoppers.

Russia Rebuffs U.K. on Rockets

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has rejected Britain's request to help in establishing a Soviet-made rocket got into the hands of the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

It said the British government regretted that the Soviet government had not felt able to help with these inquiries.

The IRA recently began using rocket launchers against the British security forces.

Bundestag Finally Votes 1972 Budget

BONN, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Bundestag today formally approved West Germany's 103-billion-mark budget for 1972. The budget had been blocked by political disputes but already spent.

The Bundestag passed the budget on its third and final reading after 90 minutes of debate along partisan lines.

The passage confirmed a second reading vote yesterday. The budget now goes to the Bundestag for approval.

Freedom for Bahamas

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Britain today promised independence to the Bahamas Islands, its colony off the coast of Florida, next July. At present the 300,000 islanders have internal self-government.

But Britain is responsible for foreign policy and defense.

Why There Is No Market For Mistletoe

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Flower dealers winding up the night's business at Covent Garden, London's fruit and vegetable market, said today this is the worst year they have seen for sales of mistletoe.

"It's a different sort of age," a weary dealer said.

"When they strip off naked in Leicester Square you can see the reason why they don't need mistletoe today."

Kahane Becomes Israeli, Will Keep U.S. Citizenship

JERUSALEM, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Deciding against declaring him a threat to the public safety, the Interior Ministry granted Israeli citizenship today to Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League. He said he would remain an American as well.

Since his arrival from New York a year ago, the rabbi has been fined on conviction of disturbing the peace and has been arrested and released on bail as a suspect in an attempt to smuggle weapons overseas for attacks against Arab guerrillas.

Rabbi Kahane came to Israel after being convicted in the United States of a bombing conspiracy. He was put on five years' probation, fined \$5,000 and ordered never to discuss weapons publicly.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said Israeli officials studied Rabbi Kahane's application carefully and concluded there was no reason to deny him citizenship.

The JDL leader said he would take advantage of a clause in U.S. law that will allow him to retain his American citizenship even though he is also an Israeli.

He said the government's decision opens the way for him to head a JDL ticket in November's Israeli parliamentary elections, a plan he announced earlier in the year. He predicted that one or two seats in the 120-member body would be won.

Commonwealth Meeting

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Leaders of 31 Commonwealth nations will meet for wide-ranging summit talks in Ottawa on Aug. 2, 1973.

In Tehran there's a new Sheraton hotel.

U.S. Legislators Disagree On Resumption of Bombing

By Richard L. Lyons and Paul Valentine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Senate leaders of both parties expressed personal distress today at resumption of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam but differed as to whether it could be effective in ending the war.

Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said at a news conference that he was "heart-sick at the way things are going," but added that "I don't know of any policy that will work except this policy . . . I do believe that the mining of Haiphong harbor in the first place brought Hanoi to the conference table."

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said at another news conference that the only way to peace is through negotiations. "It is long since past time to stop worrying about saving face and concentrate on saving lives and our own sense of decency and humanity," he said.

Meanwhile, plans were announced by the National Peace Action Coalition, the nation's largest anti-war organization, to renew large-scale street demonstrations against the war in coming weeks, perhaps coinciding with President Nixon's inauguration on Jan. 20.

17 in House Protest
Seventeen members of the House of Representatives urged President Nixon by telegram today to halt the renewed bombing and to "sign a settlement with the North Vietnamese now."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said the latest American bombing raids in North Vietnam give the "deep and despairing sense that these events mark a return to the war of old."

He said that the Nixon administration had "every incentive to

agree that the war must end, that our fundamental social pledges must be redeemed."

Rep. Donald Riegle, R., Mich., condemned resumption of the bombing as a "monstrous outrage," like the action of a "frustrated individual who, disagreeing with his neighbor, takes it upon himself to shoot the neighbor and burn his house down." Mr. Riegle said that "perhaps those who feel betrayed on the war should come to the inauguration—peacefully and in great numbers—to indicate quietly that we will no longer tolerate political deceit in America."

Rep. Lester Wolff, D., N.Y., said he would introduce a resolution at the caucus of all House Democrats Jan. 2, directing the speaker to request President Nixon and his chief negotiator on Vietnam, Henry A. Kissinger, to address a joint session of Congress on the state of the war and the peace talks. Mr. Wolff said the President might avoid the divisive effect of another congressional effort to indicate if he would consult with Congress on the conduct of the war.

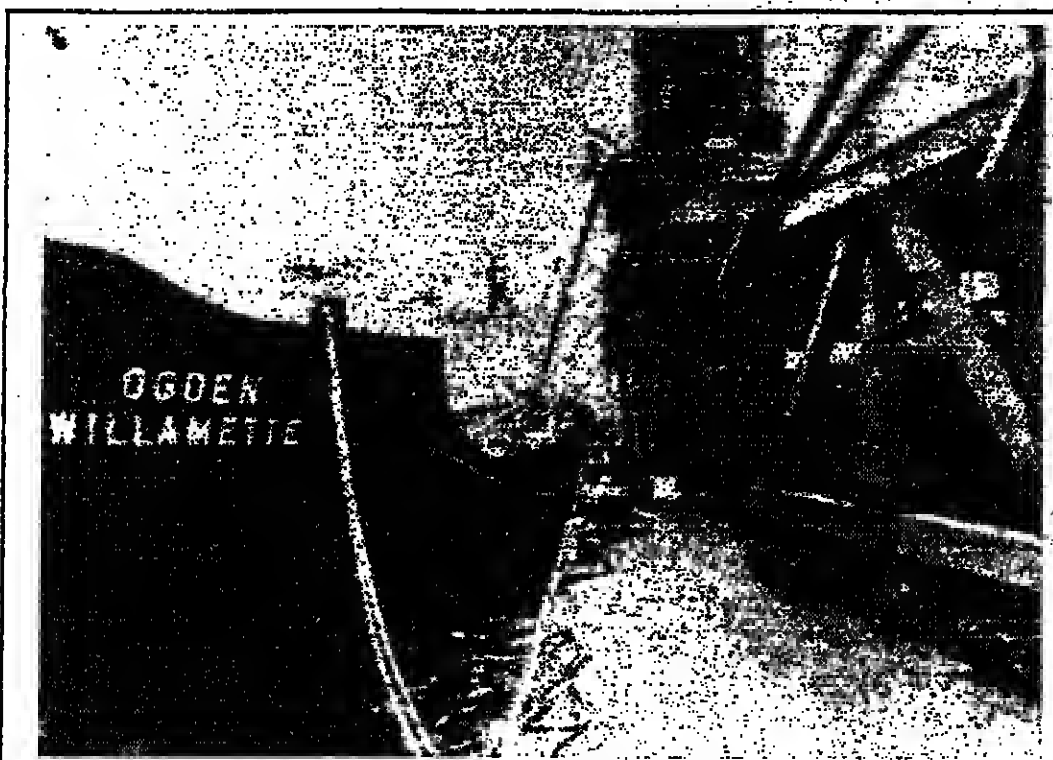
Sen. Mansfield told newsmen he will "at an appropriate time" press for legislation, as he has in the past, to set a date for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina.

Urges Signing
He urged signing with North Vietnam the agreement Mr. Kissinger tentatively announced at his Oct. 28 news conference. Both Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott said they did not believe Mr. Kissinger's "peace-is-at-hand" statement just before the November election was intended to mislead the American people. Sen. Mansfield said he believed Mr. Kissinger then and now. "I don't think the election had a damn thing to do with it," Sen. Scott said.

"The American people have been lied to once again," said NPAC coordinator Jerry Gordon at a press conference here. "Instead of peace being at hand, there is intensified war. Instead of the slaughter in Vietnam ending, it has escalated."

The long-standing NPAC demand that the United States withdraw immediately from Indochina without negotiating a peace settlement. He called for "massive street anti-war demonstrations in major cities across the country" on or before inauguration day, Jan. 20. Mr. Gordon was joined at the press conference by Rich Boehm, George Washington University spokesman for the Student Mobilization Committee, who spoke of President Nixon's "reckless arrogance" in intensifying the aerial war in Vietnam. He pledged SMC support of the NPAC's demonstration plans for January.

The NPAC has launched numerous large-scale anti-war demonstrations in the past, including huge rallies at the Capitol last spring and in April, 1971.



American cargo ship unloading wheat yesterday in the Soviet port of Odessa.

First U.S. Vessel Lands Wheat at Port in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuters).

The first installment of the Soviet Union's major wheat purchases to arrive aboard a U.S. vessel started funneling into Odessa docks at dawn today.

The ship, the 20,834-ton Ogden Willamette, docked this

morning after a 19-day voyage from Houston to the Black Sea port.

Of about 20 million tons of U.S. grain bought by the Russians to fill the deficiency caused by this year's disastrous harvest, some already has been shipped in third-country vessels.

A delay in agreeing on charges has held up shipments in U.S.

and Soviet vessels until this month.

The next three U.S. vessels, already in the Black Sea, are expected to dock in Odessa in the next few days, followed by the first Soviet ship.

Soviet and U.S. shipping will each carry one third of the grain, with third-country vessels taking the remainder.

After Record Visit to Moon

Astronauts Rejoin Families Today

ABOARD THE USS TICONDEROGA, in the South Pacific, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The last astronauts of the Apollo program headed home today for holiday reunions with their families and

accolades from colleagues for a flawless finale to the project that put men on the moon.

Their 13-million-mile, 12-and-a-half day journey to the moon and back completed, the Apollo-17 astronauts, Navy Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Navy Cmdr. Ronald E. Evans and scientist Harrison (Jack) Schmitt, still had 6,300 miles to go to reach Houston.

After transfer to an Air Force plane at Samoa, 400 miles northwest of their splashdown point, they were to fly into Ellington Air Force Base, near the Houston Space Center, at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

"I couldn't be happier that the last man on the moon has been my man," Capt. Cernan's wife, Barbara, said at their home in Houston. "We're making history. And we're not the kind of people to stop here."

In another part of Houston's space-family community, the commander's wife, Jan Evans, tilted her champagne glass toward a television set and said, "Here's to them."

"To me it's been grand, glorious and, especially, touching," Mrs. Evans said. "I hope America is proud. I know Ron is proud of America."

"Just Wonderful"

In Tucson, Ariz., the mother of Mr. Schmitt, a bachelor, watched the last Apollo drama and said: "It went about the way I thought it would. I think it's just wonderful now that they're down."

President Nixon said the United States would continue to play a major role in making space history.

Apollo-17's splashdown yesterday wrote an end to the \$55-billion Apollo program that put 12 astronauts on the lunar surface for a total of 80 hours and 35 minutes. Thirty-three astronauts were involved in the program, which started in 1967. They logged 104 days, 5 hours and 3 minutes in traveling a total of 18,016,337 miles in space. There were six manned landings on the moon and 11 Apollo flights in all.

The three Apollo-17 astronauts will make technical reports Friday, Saturday and Sunday, but will have next week off for Christmas. Most of their intense debriefings are scheduled to begin Jan. 2. Their first public report is tentatively set for Jan. 3.

Their record harvest of 258 pounds of rock and soil from the moon is leaving the carrier first and should reach Houston's Lunar Receiving Laboratory before dawn tomorrow, Space Center officials said.

Orange Dirt

Top priority has been assigned to the orange dirt Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt picked up from the rim of a crater called Shorty. Scientists said they hope to take their first look at it on Tuesday.

Geologists are betting that the orange material will be proof that the moon has had relatively recent volcanism, possibly "as recent as" 500 million years ago. Steam or other volcanic gases normally rust or otherwise alter minerals and create orange and red colors.

Also receiving special attention are four thumb-size California desert mice that made the voyage in sealed aluminum tubes. They will be flown to San Francisco.

Philip Berrigan

Paroled After

3 Years in Jail

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 20 (AP).—After serving more than three years of a six-year sentence, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, an anti-war priest, was released on parole from the federal correctional institution here today. He was greeted by his brothers Daniel and Jerome.

About 150 persons, most of them young people, stood in fog and a drizzling rain to meet Father Berrigan as he began his parole from a sentence for destroying draft records and smuggling letters in and out of a federal prison.

The 49-year-old Josephite priest smiled broadly as he met a group of waiting newsmen in the prison reception area.

"I have no regrets," he said. "It has been a very good period in my life." He added that he had mixed feelings about leaving prison at this time, because, he said, "I'm running into a continuation of the war."

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2 Lawmen Shot

At U.S. Airport

Passenger Check

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—Two federal agents seeking to question a young man about a board a plane at Kennedy International Airport were shot and wounded today, police said. The man was apprehended when he ran onto the field.

Officials said a sky marshal and a customs agent were shot after the man snatched a gun from one of them. They had sought to question the man when he became suspicious of his behavior at the terminal.

The suspect, identified as Robert J. Dobbela, 25, of Valley Cottage, N.Y., was carrying a .38-caliber handgun and a pair of combat boots, police said. After the shootings, a police bomb squad was called to investigate a metal object detected by an X-ray device in the briefcase. It turned out to be a notebook.

An airline spokesman said there was no indication the young man was carrying an explosive device or that he intended to hijack an airplane.

Neither federal agent was seriously wounded.

Rio de Janeiro Store

Falls, 21 Are Killed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Dozens of Christmas shoppers, many of them children, lay buried tonight under tons of debris after a new, two-story supermarket collapsed here.

Seventeen bodies have been recovered, according to police sources, but unofficial estimates put the number of persons buried at 40 to 60. Four persons died in a hospital later.

Survivors said that more than 500 persons were inside the building, which opened for business only last month, when it began to shake and then collapsed.

Harvard Professor Defends Panel Report

Nationwide Appeals Court Plan Detailed

By Warren Weaver

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).

Creation of a "national court of appeals" that would screen out and dispose of nearly 90 percent of the Supreme Court's present heavy caseload was recommended yesterday by a blue ribbon committee appointed by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Although the plan was officially made public yesterday, earlier reports of it had aroused some opposition to the proposal, including private communications by former Chief Justice Earl Warren to his former law clerk, Prof. Paul A. Freund at Harvard Law School, chairman of the committee that proposed the new court.

The new court would consist of seven judges drawn from the 11 circuits of the United States Court of Appeals. It would screen all the litigation that goes to the Supreme Court—now 3,600 cases a year—before it hears most of the cases, decide some on their merits and send the 400 or so most important on to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court would probably decline to hear about 250 of those 400 actions.

If the new court refused to take a case or accepted jurisdiction and made a decision, no appeal would be allowed to the Supreme Court.

Free From 'Chaff'

The proposed court would be designed to permit the Supreme Court justices to concentrate on the most serious and significant legal problems, free from concern for the hundreds of other more routine controversies that the Freund committee calls "chaff."

Advances accounts of the committee's recommendations, as they appeared in the press a month ago, aroused protests in some legal circles that the new system would circumscribe the Supreme Court's independence and authority.

Considerable controversy was also expected among lawyers, judges and laymen on the ground that the new court would deny traditional, last-resort access to the Supreme Court for many people with serious problems.

Mr. Freund said he did not believe that creation of the new court would make the Supreme Court any less activist or liberal in its outlook. He said the committee had worked to make its recommendations as neutral politically and ideologically as possible.

Rather than restricting the Supreme Court, the Harvard professor said, the plan would free the justices to take more cases and devote more attention to them, which should be welcome to supporters of a liberal court.

Creation of the new court would require approval by Congress but not an amendment of the Constitution, Mr. Freund and Bernard G. Segal, a past president of the American Bar Association, who also served on the study committee, said they had no idea what the congressional reaction would be.

Both men denied with some

agency that Chief Justice Burger had played any role in drafting the plan, although he has been active in urging some easing of the Supreme Court's steadily increasing caseload.

Mr. Segal said that the committee had interviewed the chief justice and all his colleagues about the court's problems, but he added: "We did not discuss any of our proposals with any justice. Their views were not sought."

As for Justice William O. Douglas, recent statements that the court was "overworked" rather than "overcrowded," Mr. Freund said, "The structure cannot be designed for an exceptional member of the court."

As proposed by the Freund committee, the judges of the national court of appeals would be drawn from a seniority list of the judges of the present Court of Appeals circuits. Accepted would be chief judges those scheduled to become chief judges in the next three years and those with less than five years of service.

Appointments would be for three-year terms on the new court, beginning alternately the senior judge and then the most junior. This arbitrary selection system was designed to reduce political influence.

Thus a president could not expect to see judges he had named advanced to the national court of appeals until after the first year of his second term. Even then, half the members would almost certainly be appointees of an earlier president.

Same Total of Ratings

The Supreme Court would issue about the same number of opinions it writes now but the new system would eliminate the court's present necessity of reviewing about 3,200 cases before declining to accept jurisdiction.

The Freund committee suggested that the new court would certify a case to the Supreme Court if three of its seven judges voted to do so. At present, if four of the nine justices vote to hear a case, the court takes it.

"We are concerned that the court is now at the saturation point," the Freund committee observed in its report. "If trends continue, as there is every reason to believe they will, and no relief is provided, the function of the court must necessarily change."

The one way or another, placing ever more reliance on an augmented staff, the court could perhaps manage to administer its duties. But it will be unable adequately to meet its essential responsibilities.

Court Keeps Convertible Alive But the Public May Kill It

By Dan Fisher

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—Convertible cars—those open-air vehicles which many experts thought had been consigned to oblivion by the safety laws—apparently have been granted a reprieve.

But public indifference may still cause their elimination, some auto industry executives say.

The safety reprieve came from the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, a decision that also delayed implementation of a safety standard requiring positive restraint devices such as air bags which inflates to cushion a car's occupants in a collision.

The Automobile Importers of America, an association representing 18 makers of cars from other nations, made an appeal of the decision, arguing that the air-bag standard would effectively eliminate convertibles and sports cars from production because they are inherently incapable of meeting some requirements included in the regulation, especially ability to protect passengers while rolling over in a crash.

The Cincinnati court agreed that these body-styles are a special case. It decided, then, when the Congress passed the safety legislation, it intended that safety standards "take into consideration different classes of vehicles . . . and that standards shall not be used as a device to bring about their extinction."

U.S. manufacturers, who have been phasing out their convertible models, did not raise the issue. Only nine convertibles are offered by these manufacturers in 1973 models—the Ford General Motors and three from Ford.

One reason given for the cut-back in 1968, the four U.S. manufacturers offered, was that "safety would kill the convertible."

Now, however, it appears that other reasons may have been more important. Chief Chrysler Corp. safety engineer Roy Easler says that the introduction of options like sunroofs influenced the convertibles' decline.

Air Conditioning

Nearly 70 percent of today's U.S.-built cars are ordered with air conditioning, and more than 45 percent have vinyl tops, for the "convertible look."

People who bought convertibles also are the same ones who prefer stereo tapes. "You can't keep a stock of tapes in a convertible and expect to have them for very long," Mr. Easler says, alluding to the theft problem.

The record year for sales of U.S.-made convertibles was 1965, when more than 500,000 were delivered. The total dropped to fewer than 90,000 last year. In 11 months of 1972, convertible sales were one-third lower than they were in the comparable period last year.

Los Angeles Times

Truman Kidneys Failing

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20 (AP).—More poison is entering former President Harry S. Truman's bloodstream, even though his kidney output is greater, doctors said today. He remains in very serious condition, and his doctors have said he cannot last indefinitely with his kidneys performing inadequately.

U.S. City Puts Parents at Risk For Offspring

GARDEN, N.J., Dec. 20 (AP).—A new municipal law that makes parents responsible for a wide range of their children's criminal violations has gone into effect in this south Jersey city.

Under terms of the statute, parents can be charged if their offspring are found guilty of mugging, vandalism, breaking and entering, loitering, illegal drinking or curfew violations. "So many of these parents of chronic offenders tell the police or the judge they can't be responsible for knowing where their children are at night," City Councilman John R. Martin said. "But if the parents know they might have to pay the city money or stay in jail for this lack of control, they'll make more of an effort."

\$25 Billion for Lunar Data

Bittersweet Reflections on Apollo Program

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—It all ended when Eugene Cernan, Harrison (Jack) Schmitt and Ronald Evans fell triumphantly into the South Pacific yesterday. In the 11 years of its life, the Apollo program put 12 men on the moon and 24 into lunar orbit and found itself at the center of a great debate over its purpose and the considerable demands on American resources.

Apollo cost \$25 billion, more than it cost to build America's railroads and half of what has been spent on U.S. motorways and highways.

But landing men on the moon bore little relevance to the plight of blacks in the ghetto or the needs of American cities, and so it triggered a backlash of bitterness.

"It is possible to look up at the moon from the rooftops of the inner city or even the window of a car stalled in traffic," said one writer, "and feel only resentment at the money spent in a cause that will not alter a single life."

On this point, the program certainly had been oversold to the public. One slogan was that "space benefits all mankind," but while the program produced some practical benefits it did not benefit even a large fraction of mankind.

How it would benefit mankind, none of the slogan-writers seemed to want to say. Not until the Apollo-15 mission, fourth of the lunar landings, did anybody mention scientific exploration as the real reason for Apollo—which turned out to be the only reason for Apollo.

That Was the Payoff

"I'm not sure the public would have understood science as a rationale for Apollo," geologist Gary Latham said once, "but that's what it was for. That was the payoff."

I don't think anybody anticipated the treasure trove Apollo would return.

Many scientists never anticipated a treasure trove because they anticipated the Rosetta stone. They felt that the first rock back from the moon would unlock the secrets of the origins of the solar system, a simplistic view that came from the notion that the moon had been captured by earth from the debris of the solar system undamaged and unchanged since the beginning of time.

"The idea that the moon was a kind of ball that had very little thinking," lunar geologist Farouk el-Baz said, "But there were a handful of eminent scientists who believed that the first lunar rock would solve the origins of the solar system."

So ravaged, so shattered and so melted have the lunar rocks been that all traces of their birth have been lost. Where the moon came from and how it was born are secrets we may never know.

But the rocks have unlocked their own set of secrets, starting with the date the moon was born. The age of 4.6 billion years gave science only its second dating of the solar system and the first that didn't rely on meteorites.

The age, together with the moon's chemistry, also revealed that the earth and moon were remarkably similar, strongly suggesting that both bodies were formed from roughly the same elements at the same time.

Fundamental Finding

"This is the most fundamental finding in the Apollo program," el-Baz said. "We have learned that the moon, like the earth, was hot, which means that all solid planets like Mars, Venus and Mercury must have gone through a hot phase after their birth."

Just as fundamental was the discovery that the moon has undergone a convulsive evolution that lasted long after its birth, at least 1.5 billion and perhaps as much as 4 billion years.

The most cataclysmic period came 4 billion years ago when celestial bodies the size of large cities, and small comets came crashing into the moon and formed its huge basins and towering mountains.

The huge amounts of radioactive minerals left by the collisions began heating the rock beneath the surface, melting massive amounts of it and forcing seas of lava through cracks in the surface. The lava filled in the basins left by the collisions, which today are the great gray regions that form the face of the man in the moon.

Scientists felt at first that the lava fills might have gone on for a short period of time, but the Apollo rocks proved otherwise. They lasted at least 800 million years, ending no later than 3.1 billion years ago.

The last Apollo flights filled in the puzzles about the moon's scorching history. Apollo-15 found

a rockslide in the crater Tsiolkovsky six times greater than any rockslide on earth. Apollo-16 discovered that the collision that created the Sea of Nectar deposited debris as much as 1,000 miles away. Apollo-17 landed near a scarp eight times higher than any on earth, meaning it was formed by a moonquake eight times more violent than any earthquake on earth.

Change Thinking

"We had to change our entire thinking about what kinds of processes take place on the moon," geologist Latham said. "The only things we have on earth that have been completely like them have been nuclear explosions."

Apollo-17 left a last legacy. It discovered that the volcanoes that filled in the waterless seas 3 billion to 4 billion years ago did not die out until 900 million years ago, possibly even later. It found this in the orange soil that formed a ring around a volcanic vent less than a mile from where Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt landed.

The 12 men who landed on the moon have returned with almost 850 pounds of rocks.

Like to think, Carl Sagan of Cornell University said, "that some smart kids not even born yet will figure out new ways of getting into these rocks. I think these rocks will live forever."

Fear for Future

Scientists are bittersweet about the Apollo program today. They know it is over, they know there is not enough money to go back and they fear for the future.

Some think that they might not be able to tolerate the remote lives that lie ahead. Others fear that science has seen its golden years, that whatever lies ahead can never match what lies behind.

Although there will be no money available for at least 10 years, the United States has most of the equipment to return to the moon twice more—once on a Saturn-3 moon rocket used as a backup for the Skylab orbiting space station workshop and a second time on a moon rocket in storage at Cape Kennedy.

Ironically, that is where it will stay. The space agency thought of selling the Saturn-3 moon rocket as scrap, then debated making a museum piece of it. The final bow came a month ago when it offered to give the rocket to the Pentagon, and the Pentagon rejected the offer.

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The Great Peace Charade

"Charade: A parlor game in which the players are typically divided into teams, members of which take turns in acting out in pantomime a word or phrase, often syllable by syllable, which members of their own team must guess."
—The Random House Dictionary of the English Language.

As Henry A. Kissinger tells it, the North Vietnamese have engaged in procedures in Paris that "can only mock the hopes of humanity" and so the President has decided that "we could not engage in a charade with the American people." So the talks have been suspended and the bombing of the North above the 20th Parallel has been resumed, presumably to knock some sense into the heads of the men in Hanoi. Well, we do not doubt, from Kissinger's account, that the North Vietnamese are up to some dark and dubious bargaining tricks; on the contrary we would be surprised if they weren't. And we are astonished that the President's chief Vietnam negotiator, who is not exactly new to dealing with Communist negotiators, seems so surprised that the North Vietnamese are not behaving like perfect gentlemen. The tactic of suddenly reintroducing new and hard demands, of reneging on tentative past agreements in advance of an across-the-board settlement, of seeking to squeeze out last-minute concessions and to undermine broadly stated principles—all this is familiar stuff, reminiscent of almost all of the classic confrontations with the Russians and others across countless bargaining tables over the years.

Nor do we doubt that the proposals that the Communists presented to us in the last few days of the talks last week would in fact make a shambles of a cease-fire, and as Kissinger argues, gives North Vietnamese operatives a license to spread across the countryside and enter every village in the South as members of inspection teams ostensibly charged with keeping the peace. The President and his negotiator were probably well advised under the circumstances not to accept terms which would have given formal endorsement to a peace plan which would deny the Thieu government or any other independent regime in Saigon a reasonable chance to work out its own destiny.

But not having ourselves introduced the word "charade" into the conversation, we feel free to call attention to its dictionary definition: It is a game "in which the players are typically divided into teams"—that is to say, it takes two teams to play. And it is our reluctant conclusion that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have made their own considerable contribution to this particular charade. The word they have been trying to get across to their team members, which is to say, the American public, is "peace"—as in "peace is at hand." And it is important to remember that the critical piece of pantomime, if you will, was played out on television on the eve of the national election, with the most careful calculation, with what had to be enormous political effect. Everything we were told by Mr. Kissinger on Oct. 26 pointed in one clear direction: A settlement was within handy reach, a matter of a few days and a little goodwill; the American role in the war was just about

over; the President had for all practical purposes fulfilled his 1968 campaign pledge, renewed in 1969, to "end the war" in Vietnam.

Now the very least that can be said, on the basis of Mr. Kissinger's latest progress report on the war, last Saturday, is that he and the President have been taken for a long hard ride by the North Vietnamese; in short, they have been had, by Mr. Kissinger's own admission, and so have all of us by indirectness, because nobody is any longer talking about peace being at hand. Rather, we are being told that every time we reach out for it, Hanoi's bargainers snatch it from our grasp.

We are still, of course, getting some of the same old pantomime: "Great progress has been made . . . We have an agreement that is 99 percent completed" . . . although Mr. Kissinger concedes that the remaining 1 percent is "a fundamental point." We do not know, because nobody is saying, what this last difficulty is. But our own interpretation of Mr. Kissinger's analyses suggests that what remains to be decided, while it may turn on such specifics as the machinery of cease-fire enforcement, is in fact nothing less than the political future of South Vietnam. That is to say, what remains to be settled is what the war has been fought over for several decades.

This, in our view, is a large part of what gives the talks this character of a charade. For as they have been presented to us by the Nixon administration, the talks are supposed to produce "peace"; they are supposed to reconcile the diametrically opposed objectives of North and South Vietnam in a way that will satisfy the interests of both sides and justify hundreds of thousands of deaths and endless expenditures. And this, in our view, cannot be done. As we have argued, there is no conceivable settlement short of an unwinnable victory in conventional terms that will not impose on both sides a risk of losing almost everything each has been fighting for while simultaneously granting both sides some reasonable opportunity of achieving through a settlement and a cease-fire what they have been unable to achieve by force of arms. It is nonsense to suppose, after an end to the fighting as it has been waged the last ten years, that the struggle will not continue in other subtler forms—to suppose that Hanoi has abandoned its objective because of the bombing and because of the big-power diplomacy conducted by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger with the Russians and the Chinese. The performance of the North Vietnamese negotiators late last week, you would think, offers conclusive proof of this.

And yet, the President gives no evidence of being prepared to accept this harsh reality. He continues—mostly through his spokesmen these days—to hold out this bright promise of enduring peace, when the most he can hope to achieve is an American disengagement from the conflict on terms which will bring back our prisoners and leave the South Vietnamese a reasonable chance of survival by their own efforts and out of their own will. This is the risk Mr. Nixon will not race up to. And that, in turn, is why it will take more than an end to Hanoi's pantomime to put a stop to the great peace charade.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Bombing Order

It is the action of a man blinded by fury or incapable of seeing the consequences of what he is doing. Does Mr. Nixon want to go down in history as one of the most murderous and bloodthirsty of American presidents? Has he any concept of how he will end the war? For end it he must. To unleash the bombing again with full ferocity is a grave error even from his own viewpoint. Far from strengthening the American bargaining position, it will convince many people inside and outside the United States that unconditional withdrawal is now the only course. The President must be left in no doubt that his action is abhorrent.

—From the Guardian (London).

What is to be seen is whether the toughness and the haste of the decision of the American President will not result in tying up his hands inextricably and therefore makes more difficult greater flexibility by Hanoi.

—From Il Giorno (Milan).

Mr. Nixon has played games with the hopes for peace, repudiated his own word, violated his pledges for this greater glory of

the United States and of a foreign dictator and for the greater misfortune of a people who will definitely not be spared any catastrophe . . . Hanoi and the Viet Cong are urging the immediate signature of a cease-fire and thus appear as the defenders of peace and national independence, while their enemy has reduced diplomacy to trickery and spurs compromise in favor of the language of B-52s and fragmentation bombs. Once again President Nixon has deliberately chosen violence. His conduct can only stand condemned.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The President is trying to have North Vietnam bow to his will, considering it responsible for the breakdown in Paris. It is doubtful whether he can succeed.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

The consequences of Monday's decision cannot yet be gauged. But those who know Nixon's inclination not to admit an error can foresee only black. The age of negotiations instead of confrontation promised four years ago was perhaps only an American dream, an expression of a deep-lying self-deception.

—From Frankfurter Rundschau.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 21, 1897
PARIS—The Figaro correspondent in London asserts that the entire press calls for energetic action on the part of England. It is believed that she will establish a naval station in the Chusan Islands. But among diplomats it is considered that supremacy in the Far East and in the North Pacific belongs to Japan, who for years has been expecting the German movement in China, and who has recently made considerable efforts to strengthen her navy.

Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1923
LOS ANGELES—Mr. Will Hays, bar of the movies, has pardoned "Fatty" Arbuckle, saying that he believes that the spirit of Christmas and Christ's teaching will guide both Arbuckle's future conduct and the public's treatment of him. Mr. Hays also said that he believes that Arbuckle has been sufficiently punished. His old pictures will be released, but no new ones before next autumn. Meanwhile there is talk of a committee to investigate moral conditions in Hollywood.



'Down to Earth Willy'

By James Reston

BONN—Chancellor Brandt, after one of the most significant victories in the history of post-war European politics, arranged his official inauguration here the other day so that the world scarcely noticed it. But this was precisely the way the chancellor wanted it. He is presenting himself to Germany and Europe now as a "down to earth" one-step-at-a-time politician, and his inauguration was in keeping with this modest approach.

It took place in the West German parliament or Bundestag, a vast austere auditorium full of black plastic, brass-buttoned chairs and neon lighting, dominated by a militant modernistic eagle as big as the side of a three-story house.

But there was nothing militant about Brandt. His only concession to ceremony was that he wore an evening coat of tails and a pair of striped trousers, with a demilitarized sense of gray waistcoat in between.

No re-elected mayor of Berlin, New Hampshire, ever had such a hum's rush into office. The whole thing lasted no more than five minutes. The new speaker swore him in with all speed and grace of a train caller. "Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, etc." and it was all over.

This for the man who has transformed European politics and East-West relations in the last few years—chancellor of the land of apocalyptic Wagnerian music and vast crowds and flying heroic banners. Obviously, it is in fact a new Germany, and that's the Brandt style—very quiet and cool.

Knows Something

On inauguration night here, there was no big celebration, no inaugural balls or parades or television spectacles. Only a gathering of friends and stray gate-crashers at his private residence, which looks like the comfortable family house of a successful professor or businessman in Minneapolis.

Brandt may have caught on to something: The people are weary of political spectacles. He presided over this company of friends under very difficult circumstances. He has recently had an operation on his throat, and is now three weeks into the agony of giving up smoking cigarettes, but he sat around in clouds of tobacco pollution, against doctor's orders, listening to the advice of well-meaning hosts, and when a few young men and women began shouting outside, he didn't leave it to the security guards, but personally invited them in to join the party.

Somewhat, Brandt seems more comfortable in his job now than ever before. Like President Nixon, President Pompidou of France and Prime Minister Heath of Britain, he has serious problems of inflation, and management-labor relations at home, and also like them, he talks and acts with a new confidence.

But unlike Nixon, Heath and Pompidou, Brandt has to deal with a divided Germany, and live in the center of the Old Continent, with a divided Europe. He doesn't lash out in frustration, like Nixon, though he has more frustrations than the President. Nixon talks about avoiding confrontation and inviting negotiation and compromise, but Brandt really does it.

And this seems to be the theme here in Bonn, not only of Chancellor Brandt, but of his foreign

minister, Walter Scheel, and of the remarkable quiet man who negotiated Brandt's Ostpolitik with Moscow and the Communist East European states, Egon Bahr. They know that they are engaged in a very long and difficult effort to reach a new accommodation with Communist East Germany, Communist Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union, while still trying to expand and strengthen the European Common Market, and retain the power and military partnership of the United States in NATO.

So they talk and act very cautiously. West Germany's relations with the East and West must constantly be kept "in balance," they say. The Soviet military control of Czechoslovakia created a great moral crisis for many German people, including many officials in Bonn, but they now agree on a very hard reality: If Moscow had not been able to control Prague and feel confident about its ideological domination of the Communist states of Eastern Europe, there would have been no accommodation between Brandt and Brezhnev.

Shift in View

At the same time, officials here in Bonn have insisted, in their talks with Brezhnev, Kosygin and Gromyko, (1) that West Germany must be free to expand the European Common Market; (2) that West Germany must continue to be a part of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance; and (3) that the United States must now be recognized as a European power, with equal rights in the forthcoming European Security Conference and the talks on Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction in Europe.

Not so long ago, the West Germans seemed more worried about these critical talks about reducing American forces in Europe than the British or French. But at the end of 1972, officials here seem more confident and mature, and more ready for practical talks about what Washington should do about the defense of Europe than either the British or the French.

Officials here in Bonn, who are closer to the 20 Soviet divisions in East Germany, the six Soviet divisions in Czechoslovakia, the two Moscow divisions in Poland and the two in Hungary, were nevertheless willing to talk about whether it made sense to have all this power near the center of Europe, and why the United States, faced with all these divisions, should not discuss an accommodation for the withdrawal of Soviet divisions and the reduction of U.S. atomic power.

The United States, officials here said, had 6,000 tactical nuclear warheads in Europe along the line from the Baltic to Czechoslovakia. If Moscow cut its divisions in half, it was suggested here, Washington could probably reduce its nuclear weapons in Europe by half and the balance of power could still be maintained at far less cost to both sides.

In short, there is not only a more modest style here in West Germany, but a new confidence. A generation ago, one official here observed, nobody would have believed that Brandt could have led an accommodation with Brezhnev without Berlin falling apart, and without Germany losing its ideal of national unity.

But he observed, West Germany had kept its alliance with the United States, pressed harder than most for the expansion and unity of Western Europe, and still

managed to arrange a more cooperative relationship with the Communist East.

The ideal of the unification of Germany and Europe was another thing, officials here said. That was a long way off, but Brandt was approaching it in the right way: one step at a time, no heroics, no flying banners or eloquent speeches about the progress of the past or the dreams of the future.

Just practical quiet moves, like the spare Brandt inauguration ceremony, and down-to-earth talks about trade, money and junks. Brandt pretended on his inauguration night that his main problem was not giving up East Germany but giving up smoking. Nobody was fooled, but of course, everybody understood that the chancellor had a rough idea of where he was going, and how to get there.

Letters

More From Madrid

I regret that I have disturbed some people with my letter (Herald, Dec. 5), but it was my intention to disturb some people who are ready to believe only evil about Spanish affairs.

Now let me make some things clear. I am not a Spaniard; I have been all my life an American citizen, and have lived all my life in the states. I am not an agent of the present government of Spain; both my brother and myself were advisers to the Spanish Republic in Washington.

With Spanish Ambassador de los Rios we visited Bishop (later Cardinal) Spellman in behalf of the Republic, back in 1938. The good bishop listened to us cordially and then asked, "How is it that you come to me when you people in Spain have killed some 3,000 priests and nuns?"

President Carrero Blanco in Madrid recently stated that the killings rose to over 1,000. Wallace Meisner (Letters, Dec. 11) must know these things; he must know that the Spanish people in 1936 did not vote for assassination, but for a Republican form of government. Mr. Camus wrote that we prefer to forget; we haven't forgotten the Civil War of 1936, nor the Civil War of 1933 in the United States, nor the "terror" both of the French and the Russian Revolutions. All wars are cruel, and civil wars are the cruellest.

Let us remember farther back, which Mr. Camus refused to do. In 1873 we had the same murders of priests and nuns under the First Spanish Republic with four presidents in one year of anarchy, Pi y Suñer, Salmeron, Casarion, and Ripoll.

"My information against anarchy in the universities came from fathers, students, and any person in his right mind, who is against anarchy, murder, and dissolution of society: information that can be had in France, the United States, Italy or anywhere that men have not lost their capacity to think. Let me give you a surprise—a few months ago I saw a revolutionary play in Madrid by Valle Inclan denouncing the city police, the civil guards, the members of parliament, the aristocrats and even the king. I never thought these things were permitted in Spain. Last week I

Robert G. Kaiser From Moscow:

Those who attribute special qualities to Russia's rural life... fail to understand the importance of the new, collectivized life.

MOSCOW—A published attack on Russian nationalism by a senior official of the Soviet Communist party has become a principal subject of debate and discussion among the Moscow intelligentsia.

The attack appeared in an article published here last month. By Soviet standards it is most unusual, because it reveals details of a serious, high-level intellectual argument about a basic question of Soviet life: Can Russian nationalism endure in the multinational Soviet state, in which Russians are soon to become a numerical minority? The issue is important, apparently, both to the highest officials of the Communist party and to dissident intellectuals who generally pay scant attention to official pronouncements. "This is one of the most important questions we face," a dissident writer said. According to informed sources, the 10,000-word article was written months ago and was published only after a long dispute inside the party bureaucracy. According to these sources, it was, finally, printed with the support of Mikhail Suslov, fourth-ranking member of the ruling Soviet Politburo and the final arbiter on all questions of ideology.

The extreme Russian nationalism or "Slavophile" position attacked in the article is emotional and sometimes provocative. It can have anti-Semitic overtones and is regarded by some intellectuals here as a right-wing position in the Soviet context.

Fuzzy Argument

But the lines of this argument are fuzzy. Writers respected for literary talent are also attacked for romanticizing old Russian peasant life; progressives who oppose "extensive" nationalization also wish that Russia's past had a stronger influence on the Soviet present.

These and other complications make the dispute a difficult one to judge. A dissident intellectual whose values are close to those of a Western liberal's admitted that he wasn't sure whether this new article was a "good" thing or a "bad" thing. Another liberal-minded writer was more confident that it was something good.

The arguments of extreme Russian nationalists or Slavophiles (a term used since the 19th century) is an old one. "The Slavophile position, simply stated, is that the true Russia is to be found in the country's unique, Slavic past, best preserved in rural Russia."

In the 19th century and since, Slavophiles have argued against "Westernism"—those who wanted to bring Russia more fully into Europe. The Slavophiles argue that Russia has a unique place outside Europe.

The new article was written by A. Yakovlev, described by informed sources as the acting chief of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda in the Communist Party's Central Committee, the most powerful institution in this country. It was published in the weekly Literary Gazette, organ of the Union of Writers.

Like so many official documents here, Yakovlev's article is convoluted, by Western standards. It includes long sections which intellectuals here describe as only window dressing, not relevant to the central theme of the piece.

Several Themes
To an uninitiated Western reader, the long article has several themes. The first is an attack on those who fail to recognize the continued pre-eminence of the working class, even after social changes caused by the "scientific-technical revolution."

This section reads like the most routine Soviet ideological propaganda. A second theme is criticism of those who attribute special qualities to Russia's rural life. According to some "historians," Yakovlev writes, "a traditional village 'that preserves the traditions of sources of our national culture.' He rejects this idea and says such romanticism failed to understand the importance of the new, collectivized life of the Soviet peasantry."

Yakovlev also criticizes excessive respect for old churches and monuments. And notes that, besides being remnants of Russia's past, religious institutions are also "ideological centers that defend the exploiters" and oppose Communism.

Third, the article is a romanticism about Russia's past. He is the "generalization of nationalistic feelings in Yakovlev's piece." All people, he writes, must be brought up "in a spirit of deep mutual respect and irreconcilability toward manifestations of nationalism in any form—either local nationalism or chauvinism, either Zionism or anti-Semitism, either national conceit or national isolation."

This intellectual dispute—and Yakovlev never there is a real dispute by his many attacks on named writers—has practical significance for the Soviet Union. Although Russians continue to dominate the life of this country (they predominate in the ruling Politburo, for instance), the 1970 census showed that they comprised a bare majority of the Soviet Union's population, and that non-Russian peoples (Central Asians, Armenians, and dozens more) were gaining at a fast rate.

The Soviet Communist party boasts loudly and repeatedly that it is multinational, and that the "nationalities problem" has been solved during the 50 years of the Soviet Union. In this article, Yakovlev writes that the "area of relations among nationalities . . . especially in a multinational country like ours, is one of the most complicated."

A principal point of his article appears to be that Communist "internationalism" must prevail over tendencies toward nationalism, especially "Great Russian" nationalism.

Both the length of the article and the number of writers it criticizes suggest that Yakovlev's opponents in this debate are strong and numerous. According to unofficial sources here, there are supporters of the Russian nationalist (sometimes called "Russist") position in the political department of the Red Army, in the Young Communist League, in part of the party Central Committee's bureaucracy and elsewhere inside the Soviet establishment.

"They are the only legal opposition we have," one intellectual said.

Border Guards in Texas Claim Abuses in Hiring of Aliens

By Martin Waldron

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Border patrolmen and immigration inspectors here say that border patrolling between Texas and Mexico has almost broken down and urge that a federal grand jury in San Diego investigate "widespread abuses" in the Immigration Service in Texas.

The Texas patrolmen say that thousands of Mexicans have been allowed by immigration officials to come into Texas illegally to work on ranches and businesses, operated by hunting and drinking friends of Border Patrol and Immigration Service officials.

Border Patrol officials acknowledge that there are many illegal Mexican aliens in Texas along the border but deny that there was any connection between this and the hunting and fishing privileges that have been granted by ranchers to certain immigration officials.

Specifically, the dissident patrol

agents and immigration inspectors claimed in confidential interviews that:

• Federal prisoners are leased to favored ranchers and businessmen to work for \$4 a day, about a third of the prevailing wage for most ranch work.

• Several of the huge ranches operating along the border are off limits to border patrolmen searching for the illegal Mexican aliens, commonly known as "wetbacks" or more simply as "wets."

• Mexican aliens hired as informants for the U.S. government are used as a source of cheap labor for some ranchers.

• Agents who try to enforce laws impartially find themselves in trouble.

• Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Mexican women cross the border daily to work as maids in American homes for as little as \$10 a week.

The president of the local union of the American Federation of Government Employees, J. R. Hillard, said that many of the same complaints have been made to the union by immigration inspectors and Border Patrol agents.

Mr. Hillard, who is an immigration inspector, said that the employees claim to have lost faith in many of their superiors. He added that the men were ready to make their complaints before independent investigators such as the federal grand jury now meeting in San Diego to investigate other allegations of corruption in the Immigration Service.

The complaints from the patrol agents and immigration inspectors were denied by officials, who said that they had never heard of such allegations.

Lacked the Guts

Chief patrol agent W. S. Bateman said that any employee "who lacked the guts" to make his complaints publicly should be ignored.

The leasing of federal prisoners to ranchers and businessmen has been going on for at least two years. Practically all the prisoners they leased are illegal aliens from Mexico who may be needed as witnesses in upcoming court trials. The government holds the Mexican nationals as material witnesses until trial and refuses to allow them to make bond.

"There's nothing compulsory about this work program," Mr. Bateman said. "They are given a choice. They can either wait in jail or they can take a job."

In addition to paying the workers at least \$4 a day, the employer also must provide him food and a place to sleep.

Mr. Bateman denied allegations that certain ranchers are favored in this program.

Newsman Free During Appeal in Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals agreed today that the Los Angeles Times' Washington bureau chief need not go back to jail while it considers his appeal from a contempt of court citation. He had been cited and jailed for refusing to turn over confidential tape recordings.

John F. Lawrence was in jail for three hours yesterday after refusing to give a U.S. District Court tapes of an interview with a key figure in the alleged bug of the Democratic National Committee's headquarters here.

The appeals court freed Mr. Lawrence late yesterday after his lawyers appealed the contempt citation. The appellate panel continued today its stay of the district court's contempt citation pending its verdict on the appeal.

The jailing of Mr. Lawrence, 38, had been ordered by the District Court's chief judge, John J. Sirica, after nearly five hours of hearings in which the Times and two of its reporters sought to quash the subpoena for the tapes on the grounds that it violated First Amendment rights protecting freedom of the press.



CLEANING UP—A salesgirl in a Tokyo store with some of the glacial ice imported from Greenland and touted as pollution free because of its age—5,000 years. Sales were brisk at \$1.95 a kilo.

Washington Post Promised Fair Treatment by Ziegler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler yesterday said that while he does not "hold a great deal of respect for the journalistic approach" of The Washington Post, "they will be treated fairly" with respect to press pools.

The comment by Mr. Ziegler followed the exclusion of a Post reporter from a White House event Monday for the fourth successive day.

The question of the apparent feud between the White House and the Post—which has been the target of administration criticism in recent months for its heavy coverage of the Watergate incident and related allegations—arose again in the question period after yesterday's press briefing for the second time in as many days.

Mr. Ziegler said he rejected the contention of The Post, or of any Washington newspaper, that "the White House has a local press." He said: "This is a national administration, and we're going to spread the pools around. We're going to invite representatives from newspapers across the country to participate."

As the questions persisted, Mr. Ziegler responded with increasing sharpness, saying: "The Washington Star (the Washington Star-News, the only other daily newspaper in Washington) is not an administration newspaper—if anyone reads it, they know that. I think any newspaper, however, has the right to develop sources and aggressively cover this administration."

Shortly afterward, he added: "I don't particularly hold a great deal of respect for the journalistic approach that The Washington Post has taken."

India, Pakistan Pull Back Units

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Indian and Pakistani troops have completed withdrawals to their own sides of the international border in conformity with July's Simla peace agreement. It was announced tonight.

The agreement in the Indian hill resort followed the two-week war between the two countries last December.

Tonight's announcement was made by Gen. Sam Manekshaw of India and Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan of Pakistan, in a joint communiqué issued simultaneously in New Delhi and Rawalpindi.

27th UN Assembly Is Over With Gains, Losses in Balance

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 20 (NYT).—The 27th annual session of the General Assembly ended last night with a mixed sense of accomplishment and failure.

At the closing meeting, the President of the Assembly, Stanislaw Trepczynski of Poland, warned that the new phase of the war in Vietnam, which he called "so inhuman in all its aspects," now "jeopardizes the future of defense and carries the grave risk of increased tensions in international life."

Earlier in the day Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called in George Bush, the U.S. representative, a UN spokesman said, "to discuss the developments in Southeast Asia and to express his concern because of these developments." There was no elaboration of what was said at the meeting.

Today Mr. Waldheim, reported greatly concerned over the bombings, sought the advice of UN delegates on a possible peace initiative, Reuters said. Among those he called in for discussions was Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik. A UN spokesman said a meeting with Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua was "not excluded."

Familiar Subjects

A wide variety of resolutions on other issues, none of them startlingly new, were passed. They dealt with such familiar subjects as disarmament, colonialism, the Middle East, nuclear testing and the problem of refugees. During the session, 3,000 delegates from 137 nations deliberated 13 weeks.

The feud here between the Soviet Union and China sharpened through the session, and the language employed was often abusive, envenoming what would otherwise have been dull debates.

The United States suffered a major defeat and scored a major victory.

Its defeat came in its effort to have the Assembly convene an international conference that would take measures against international terrorism.

Its victory came as a result of an all-out campaign here, in Washington and in capitals around the world, to have its assessment for the regular UN budget trimmed.

More clearly than ever before, the session demonstrated that the smaller countries of the world—in Africa, Asia and Latin America—had the votes to dominate any issue raised here that they chose to dominate.

Sites Chosen

When the developing countries decided to locate the headquarters of the new environmental agency in Nairobi, Kenya, and the conference on the law of the sea

in Santiago, Chile, their resolutions were adopted by wide margins.

Yet when a Western nation tried to initiate even an innocuous resolution, the struggle would be uphill all the way and in the end the result might be failure.

Thus France, with Foreign Minister Schuman initiating the effort, worked tirelessly to win votes for a mild resolution that would afford journalists an internationalized recognized identity card to help protect them in war zones. Despite a campaign that went on night and day and over weekends, the effort failed.

Mr. Waldheim, presiding for the first time over the General Assembly session, characterized it by saying that he felt it was "a lot more interesting than a lot of people thought it would be."

Memorial Service

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for Stanley LOOMIS, who died suddenly on Dec. 19, will be held in the American Club, at 1230 1st St. on Friday, Dec. 22nd.



Stanislaw Trepczynski, outgoing president of the UN General Assembly.

Gabby Hartnett, Ex-Cub Catcher, Manager, Dies

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Charles (Gabby) Hartnett, 72, a former Chicago Cubs catcher and a member of baseball's Hall of Fame, died in a hospital here today.

Mr. Hartnett was admitted to the hospital Dec. 7 suffering from cirrhosis of the liver.

He had played 1,226 games with the Cubs from 1922 through 1930. He finished his career with the New York Giants in 1941. He wound up with a lifetime batting average of .297 and was a playing manager of the Cubs from 1935 to 1940.

Mr. Hartnett's totals of 37 homers in one season and 236 during his career were National League records for catchers until Roy Campanella of the Brooklyn Dodgers hit 41 in 1953 and 242 lifetime.

He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1955, along with Joe DiMaggio, among others. He won his nickname from his teammates in his rookie 1922 season because of his unrestrained verbal vigor on and off the field.

He had a brief stint as a coach for the Kansas City Athletics in 1956.

Jacques Deval

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Jacques Deval, 82, one of France's best known playwrights died yesterday, his friends said today.

Mr. Deval was the author of many long-running plays, mostly in the light comic style of the Paris "théâtre du boulevard."

Two of his works, "Eternité" and "Mademoiselle," were acted by the prestigious Comédie-Française troupe.

Swiss Approve Inflation Curbs

BERN, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Both houses of the Swiss parliament today approved a five-point package of austerity measures proposed by the government to curb inflation.

They aim principally at reducing the money supply and cutting down the volume of credit to check the rate of inflation, which is now running at more than 16 percent annually.

The measures include government "supervision" of wages, prices, profits and dividends, but do not amount to a wage and price freeze. Other measures are credit restriction, increased government powers to levy export deposits, limitation of tax depreciation to discourage investment and restrictions on building.

Parliament ended its winter session today and will reconvene March 5.

Athlete Dies of Wounds

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (AP).—Irisone Morel, 53, a former Pan-American judo champion, died Monday of bullet wounds suffered Saturday night when two youths attacked him and his wife. Police said Mr. Morel was taking his pregnant wife to a hospital when the hoodlums attempted a holdup when the car stopped at an intersection.

50 Moscow Jews Reportedly Held Without Charges

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP).—More than 50 Moscow Jews have been rounded up by Soviet police and are being held without charges in disregard of "existing laws," an open letter complained tonight.

In addition, the letter said, an undetermined number of Jewish activists were being held in other Soviet cities.

"The only fault committed by these people is that they want to be repatriated to Israel," the statement, signed by 31 Moscow Jews, declared.

The signatories, including several prominent scientists, said they did not know what the authorities intend for those arrested, but "it is obvious that on the birthday of Stalin and the solemn celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the U.S.S.R., they will be in jail."

The Soviet leadership set the date of the celebrations for tomorrow, although the anniversary itself is Dec. 30. The day selected for the ceremonies is also Stalin's 90th birthday.

In the past, the Russians have arrested Jewish activists and dissidents on the eve of major celebrations to "assure calm."

Paris Press Club Elects

PARIS, Dec. 20 (IHT).—Morris W. Rosenberg of the Associated Press was elected president of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris at its annual general meeting.

King's Ransom

12 years old

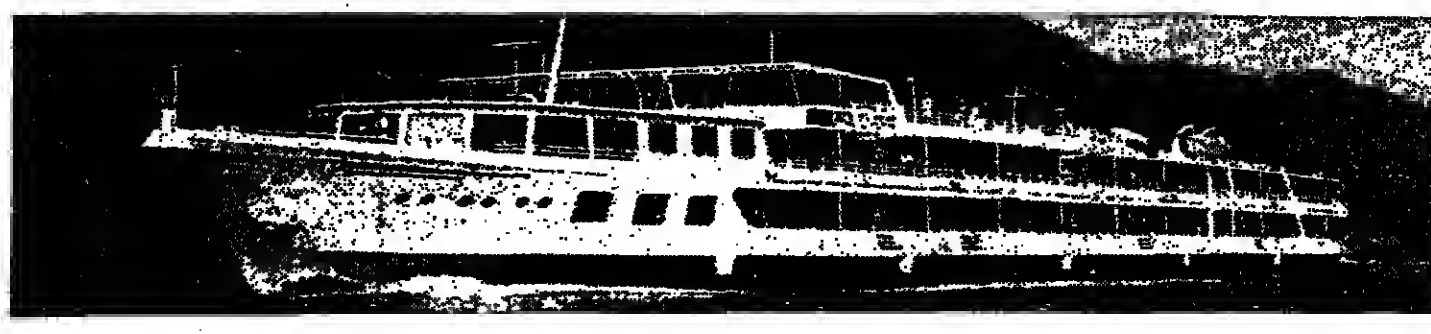
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Departure from Vienna: 20 April.
Tariff:
Per person, including 4 meals daily from D.M. 328.

5-Day excursion Vienna-Budapest-Passau:
Departure from Vienna: 30 April.
Tariff:
Per person, including 4 meals daily from D.M. 293.
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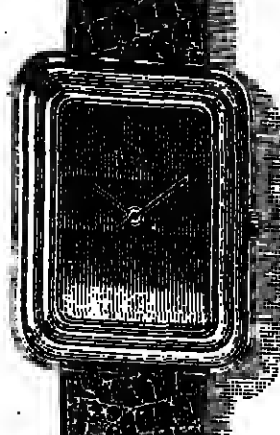
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A French Commission for a U.S. Composer

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Eugene Kurtz is not precisely a household name, but right now he will do very nicely as a sign that the lines of communication between France and America are still very much open, at least on the artistic level.

Kurtz, 48, Atlanta-born and Paris-based, is a composer of music, and tomorrow night in Strasbourg that city's Orchestre Radio-Symphonique under Roger Albin will give the first performance of his latest work. It is the result of a commission from the French Cultural Ministry, one of the first fruits of a lively recent program aimed at foreign composers who live and work in France.

For the last few years, Kurtz has divided his time between composing in his apartment in the outer reaches of the Left Bank and teaching at the University of Michigan. But he first came to France in 1949, fresh from the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N.Y., with some unused time on the GI Bill of Rights. After a not particularly fruitful period in Arthur Honegger's class at the Ecole Normale, Kurtz went to Max Deutsch, then just setting himself up in business (and at 80 is still very much in business) as a disciple of Schoenberg. It was a happy choice, and he studied four years with Deutsch.

"I immediately understood his approach," Kurtz said the other day, seeking to explain Deutsch's importance to him. "It is just one of those things that happens or it doesn't. I, along with a couple of others, was on the same wavelength with Deutsch. He was a direct contact with the Schoenberg school and with a certain view of music. For instance, he had a way of analyzing the Beethoven sonatas—specific, practical analysis—that opened up doors for me."

Four years of study with Deutsch were followed by lean times that did not begin to end until, in 1956, Kurtz began to get some work in films. "It was sort of writing music by the yard," he recalled, "but it helped me a lot musically. For one thing, there were actually musicians who played the notes I wrote, and I wrote them like



Eugene Kurtz whose "Ca... Diagramme pour Orchestre" will be premiered today in Strasbourg.

crazy, experimenting with different kinds of howling for the strings, and so forth."

Other doors opened in 1962 when a musician who had played in a performance of Kurtz's String Symphony brought it to the attention of the French composer-conductor Manuel Rosenthal, who performed it, and then some. The next thing Kurtz knew, he was in the office of Madame Jobert of Editions Jobert being talked to "as if I were a real composer."

Like a lot of men of his generation, Kurtz has wartime

remembrances, although his have a decided personal twist to them.

Late in the war, he recalled, as a member of a heavy-weapon outfit near the Moselle River in Germany, his column was halted while tanks far ahead fought it out with a German Panzer unit. There was nothing to do but wait, and as Kurtz sat in a field, a radio in a nearby vehicle picked up a performance of Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration."

"I couldn't believe it," he said. "It was a beautiful day and we could hear the shooting in the town where people really were being killed and there was Death and Transfiguration." I wanted to jump up and grab somebody and talk about it—but of course I was the only one who knew it was "Death and Transfiguration."

Some of the noise of that day, and perhaps some of the metaphysics, is in the piece that will have its first performance tomorrow. Along with a standard orchestra and a couple of saxophones, it calls for some machine-gun effects, which for this per-

formance will be produced by a large racket that happens to be part of the equipment of Les Percussions de Strasbourg—the noted ensemble that also is part of the Strasbourg orchestra. The title of the work is "Ca... Diagramme pour Orchestre."

"The 'ca' has a little to do with the fact that in psychoanalysis that is the French word for the 'id,' the composer said, "and something to do with its being the colloquial word for the pronoun 'that.' There is a short, four-note theme, about a measure and a half, in 4/4 time. It little like an African chant, that runs through the work like a continuum. It is an idea fixe, in the Berliozian sense, that came to me about five years ago."

"The orchestra tries to do something with this theme, tries to do something to it to change it, destroy it. It is simple and primitive, and it stays unchangeable. The structure is dictated by the strategy of the orchestra as it tries to deal with this theme."

Kurtz has a handsome 22 lines in the late Claude Rostand's witty little "Dictionnaire de la Musique Contemporaine," which refers to him as a "talented serialist." If it was true then, it is not quite any more. He feels now that he has absorbed serialism and made it one of the tools of his trade.

"My roots are as much in Vienna as in Danbury, Conn.," with Charles Ives, he said. Then, after a pause, "rather more with Ives." What he gets from that most American and most individual of composers is the urge "to look around and realize that the world exists."

Like anyone concerned with music, he worries about the direction some of it seems to be taking, about the "disposability" of some of it. He is convinced of the need for formal structure.

"And," he said, "I still think a work of art should mean more each time you hear it."



Yugoslav designer versions of World War II partisan clothes.

BELGRADE (UPI)—If two Yugoslav clothing designers have correctly sensed the mood of the time, the streets of this country soon should be filled with tunics, garmas, boots and garrison caps patterned on the uniforms worn by President Tito's partisans during World War II.

The new fashions are intended to supplant a style popular until recently among teenagers here—they were wearing U.S. Army-type combat jackets and sleeve insignia labeled "Paratroops," "Special Forces" or similar military designations and unit badges.

The American insignia disappeared overnight from Yugoslav stores in October after President Tito criticized the style as "favoring an imperialist

Partisan Is Beautiful In Yugoslavia

army that is destroying and killing thousands and thousands of men in Vietnam."

In quick response, two designers, Zagorka Stojanovic and Ana-Maria Tiar, put together a collection of partisan uniforms, cut to modern taste, under the theme, "The Partisan Tunic Is Beautiful."

The collection was shown recently to an enthusiastic crowd at the trade union headquarters

in downtown Belgrade, amid beat music and ballads by young popular singers, all outfitted in modernized partisan uniforms.

The styles were 1941 partisan in inspiration, featuring Red Star insignia, but were strictly 1972 in cut and color. No partisan was likely ever to have ventured into mountain-climbing combat against the Germans in the bell-bottom trousers, high-heeled boots and coats of luminous orange, baby-lamb white and fire-engine red displayed at the fashion show.

The endeavor to attract young people to partisan-style clothing is part of a nationwide re-emphasis on patriotism, wartime valor and Marxist ideology.

Three Centuries to Develop, 25 Years to Kill

Waverley Root

THE Bresse chicken was once the finest in France, perhaps in the world, an outstanding example of man's ability to improve on nature—and today of the species with which he can destroy his own work. The Bresse chicken is, or was, precocious, producing fine, tasty pullets at the age of 2 months, and magnificent full-grown birds weighing 3 1/2 pounds at 4 months. They were so much admired that restaurant menus described them sometimes as "Bresse chickens," sometimes as "queen chickens," the two were synonymous.

The quality of Bresse poultry, and the consequent ease of selling it at a bonus price, aroused the cupidity of chicken raisers whose birds were not those of Bresse. They set out to cash in on a valuable name. Though they were unable to offer the quality that had made it valuable, modern merchandising methods made it easy for them.

Special Race

Bresse chickens were not simply chickens raised in the region of Bresse, in the Franche-Comte. They were members of a special breed, easily recognizable by their blue legs and wattle. This prevented fraud in the days when chickens were presented in the market entire, often still alive. But when it became habitual to offer them already dressed, minus heads and legs, perhaps enveloped in cellophane, substitution became easier. The first tactic of the chicken profiteers was to ship chickens of other races to the Bresse area for a few weeks of fattening; they were then shipped to the market from Bresse, as Bresse chickens. In this they were aided by the French language which, usually so precise, slipped a cog here. In French, a chicken or Bresse is un poulet de Bresse, but a chicken from Bresse is un poulet de Bresse too. By shipping chickens of a different breed from the same area, the muscles-in may have been cheating, but they were not lying.

The well informed could still recognize the genuine article by a lead token affixed to genuine Bresse chickens by the association charged with maintaining the quality of the birds. It guaranteed not only that the chicken which bore it was of the Bresse breed, but also that it had been raised at liberty, not caged, and that it had been fed on maize or buckwheat. Faced with the competition offered by producers of "chickens from Bresse," which

were not Bresse chickens, the producers of real Bresse chickens began to cut corners and their guaranteeing organization shortly closed its eyes to violations of the rules. "More than one chicken sold with the medal of guarantee had been caged, fattened with fish powder," it submitted to artificializing by the means of hormones," the French Gastronomic Academy charged. The use of hormones in poultry food is now forbidden in France, but there are other means of fattening chickens for market inexpensively, at the sacrifice of quality.

Also, a generation of Frenchmen now accustomed to battery-reared chemically-fed chickens, no longer possesses sufficient discrimination of taste, or sufficient experience of what chicken can taste like at its best, to be willing

to pay the cost of producing them. It is probable that no Frenchman under 30 not raised on a farm with a small flock of free-ranging chickens has ever tasted a pullet of the quality which 50 years ago was taken for granted, even in chickens not of the Bresse breed.

The birds available on the market today, in the country where Henry IV's second most famous remark was the promise to put "a chicken in every pot" (the most famous was, "Paris is worth a mass"), even when cooked through, show around the bones a pale pinkish skeletal chemical color; their flesh is flabby and their flavor almost nonexistent. In the United States also I have not tasted the real chicken flavor since, in 1950, I left the Vermont farm where I raised them for myself.

Today one never sees "queen chicken" on a Paris restaurant menu, and only rarely "Bresse chicken"; the name has lost its value. If you should, exceptionally, come across the latter designation, do not take it too literally unless you are in a restaurant of good reputation (and a quality that justifies the reputation, which is not an invariable case). It may be that the house will have ferreted out an individual farmer who still produces poulets fermiers, which might be translated "home-made chickens," from a flock raised on a small scale, alone compatible with the quality once implicit in the name "Bresse." The chances that this will happen are rare.

It took three centuries to develop the Bresse chicken and its fame. Only 25 years were required to kill it.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled: "Food: an Informal Dictionary."

A Special Affinity for Verdi

By William Weaver

Florence Opera

FLORENCE, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The Teatro Comunale here opened its brief, but interesting winter opera season last night with a remarkably effective revival of Verdi's "Attila." Written in 1846, on a libretto by Temistocle Solera (librettist of "Nabucco"), this is not an easy work to sing, to conduct, or to stage; and yet—like other Verdi works of this early period—when production has all the right ingredients, or even most of them, a well-given "Attila" can be a memorable experience. And though not all of last night's singing was first-rate, the performance was so carefully prepared and so lovingly mounted that, unless one was prejudiced against early Verdi, it maintained a constant tension and excitement.

The merit is largely Riccardo Muti's. Only a few years ago he attracted considerable attention, conducting a revival here of another Verdi rarity, "I Masnadieri." Since then he has gone on to become an international star, but he has remained loyal to the Florence theater and the Florence orchestra, and with them he achieves superb results. This "Attila" should remain a milestone in his career. With this performance, he confirms his position as the most gifted and interesting opera conductor in Italy, with—obviously—a special affinity for young

Florence Opera

and difficult Verdi. Muti shaped every scene beautifully, and even the simplest little choruses (like that of the Hunnish princesses in Act II) took on significance. The delicate orchestral touches in the score—such as the introduction and accompaniment to the second soprano aria—were sensitively underlined, but nothing in Muti's reading seemed overdone, nothing rushed. It was all supremely natural, alive.

Real Drama

Niccolò Ghislanzoni, in the title role, gave a towering, Boris-like performance, and his "Dream Narration," dramatically the opera's focal point, was narrating. Sandro Secchi's staging cleverly turned the dream into reality, using a scene change to the Hun's confrontation with the pope was magnificent.

Norman Mittelmann (who sang William Tell here last spring) was a plucky, acceptable Elio, though the voice is somewhat unsteady for Verdi's long cantabile lines. Unsteadiness also marred the Odeonella of Leyla Gencer, who brought off her second, slow aria fairly well, but had to bawl through much of the crucial opening scene and did not make a positive contribution elsewhere. The young tenor Veriano Luchetti was a

Arts Agenda

Karl Böhm will conduct the first four performances of a new production of Strauss's "Salome" that opens Dec. 22 at the Vienna State Opera with Leonie Rysanek in the title part. The staging is by Jürgen Jooss. Others in the cast are Grace Hoffman, Hans Hopf, Eberhard Wachter and Waldemar Kmentz. Subsequent performances are on Dec. 26, Jan. 2, 6, 18, and 23. On Jan. 13 and 14 Böhm conducts the Vienna Philharmonic in the program will be Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with Eleni Donath, Margareta Lilova, René Kollo and Walter Berry.

Arts Agenda

Much of the "School of Fontainebleau" show on view at the Grand Palais in Paris will go to Canada this spring where it will be on show in the National Gallery, Ottawa, along with additional exhibits from Canadian collections and objects on loan from the queen's collection.

Fashion

Mini, midi, maxi—which The fashion writers of the Herald Tribune will go to any length to keep you fully informed. So will our advertisers! Read the Herald Tribune for all the very latest news of what's new, what's on sale where.

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SHOPS & SERVICES

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U.S. Deficit Surprises Even OECD

'72 Dollar Outflow Put at \$3.4 Billion

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—The fruits of last year's dollar devaluation—which economists had warned would be slow in coming—have so far failed to show up at all.

The aim of the exercise a year ago was to help America bring into balance what it spends abroad with what it earns there. At the time all the experts warned about the "perverse" effects of the operation and how things would continue to get worse before showing any improvement.

However, the continuing deterioration has surprised even the experts. The outlook now is for the dollar outflow this year to be about \$4 billion worse than had been expected, reports the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in the latest issue of its semi-annual Economic Outlook.

Its figures for this year's current balance—which is the sum of the trade balance, net services (including tourism, shipping, insurance) and private and official transfers—now show a deficit of \$4.4 billion, double the \$4 billion it was predicting in its midyear report and almost three times as big as the year-ago deficit of \$2.5 billion.

The OECD observes that this should not be taken to mean that the currency realignments—which saw a number of major currencies, including the yen and the deutsche mark, revalued at the same time—were inadequate. "It appears unlikely that misjudgment of the alignment effects can have been a major factor in the divergence between earlier forecasts and the outcome now likely," the report states.

"There appears rather to have been a faulty assessment of other factors," it states. Chief among these is the worsening of the trade deficit, due in part to the fact that the U.S. economic expansion is at the point where it is sucking in imports while many of its trading partners are in the early stages of recovery, when there is little demand for imports. In addition, U.S. military sales abroad have failed to keep up with the exceptionally buoyant pace of last year and the spending of American tourists has far outpaced the income from visitors visiting the United States.

According to Christopher Dow, chief economist at the OECD, the time lag between exchange-rate changes and impact on a nation's books is getting bigger. Where it used to be thought that two years after a devaluation all the benefits had been used up, it now appears that it takes that long to be felt. Mr. Dow noted, for example, that France did not feel the full benefits of its 1969 devaluation of the franc until last year and he suggested that it might take the United States even longer than two years.

Although Japan continues to run massive surpluses in its international accounts, giving rise to rumors that another revaluation of the yen is inevitable, the OECD states that "the larger U.S. deficit does not have its counterpart in a larger Japanese surplus. The growth of Japanese exports in real terms has been a good deal more sluggish than forecast earlier, and a substantial loss of market share now seems probable for 1973." Even though "another exceptionally low" export performance is forecast for 1972, Japan's current surplus next year is expected to decline to about \$5.25 billion.

It forecasts a 1973 deficit for the United States of around \$5.5 billion.

The report also notes that rising interest rates in Europe—where virtually every country is fighting to contain the inflationary impact of too much money in circulation with tighter credit conditions—may reserve the present trend and pull funds back to Europe from America. However, much depends on "whether and how far a relatively better price performance in the United States will strengthen the market's confidence in the dollar, the report states.

But it warns that if funds are sucked back to Europe for the higher rate of return, "countries wishing to tighten domestic monetary conditions may have to rely on existing controls and other devices to discourage capital inflows." Pushing monetary restraint in Europe "too far," it cautions, may widen interest differentials causing money to flow into Europe from the United States and "impede the return of confidence in the international monetary system in its present transitional stage."

The OECD, as it has in several recent reports, again stressed its concern over the resurgence of inflation in Europe and the continuing problem of unemployment.

It forecasts strong economic growth in every major member country.



REGAL HOME—Copenhagen's Stock Exchange, built by Christian IV in 17th century, is oldest mart in daily use. It's topped by four dragons with entwined tails.

Danes Bid Up Stock Prices Before They Enter the EEC

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Copenhagen Stock Exchange, one of the world's oldest, prettiest and smallest, has gone through the most exciting year of its 350-year history with prices and turnover soaring to record heights in anticipation of an influx of foreign investors on Denmark's entry into the Common Market on Jan. 1.

Some leading shares are selling at double their price of a year ago. The daily average turnover in November was almost four times that of November, 1971, and in the first 11 months total turnover was more than double that of all 1971.

The share index jumped from 91.38 at the year's beginning to 173.65 in mid-December. Many investors who bought in January were selling in December with the fastest profits in memory. At the same time major companies rushed to announce new issues of shares to the tune of more than 1 billion kroner (about \$143 million), in many cases more than doubling their share capital to make them more compatible with actual assets, growth and earnings.

The reason: As Denmark becomes an EEC member, the Danish stock market is opened up to portfolio investors from its new partners. There are limits to how far Denmark is ready to permit foreign investors to go in the stock market. Investments must be strictly portfolio and buying to gain control of a Danish company is barred.

From the outside, the low, red-brick, copper-roofed building has not changed much since it was

Bank Rate Lifted To 5% in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Belgian discount rate will be increased by half a point to 5 percent tomorrow, the central bank announced today.

It was the second increase in a month. Belgium hiked the rate from 4 to 4.5 percent on Nov. 23. The move, a bank spokesman said, was in line with recent Common Market decisions to curb galloping inflation. A banking source explained Belgium had preferred to increase the rate "in two stages because putting it up in one go would have been too much like a crisis measure."

It forecasts a 1973 deficit for the United States of around \$5.5 billion.

The report also notes that rising interest rates in Europe—where virtually every country is fighting to contain the inflationary impact of too much money in circulation with tighter credit conditions—may reserve the present trend and pull funds back to Europe from America. However, much depends on "whether and how far a relatively better price performance in the United States will strengthen the market's confidence in the dollar, the report states.

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It forecasts strong economic growth in every major member country.

8 Charged With Fraud in Four Seasons

Multimillion-Dollar Stock Swindle Alleged

Arnold H. Lubasch

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—An indictment alleging a massive stock fraud amounting to \$200 million was filed here today against top officials of a bankrupt nursing-home corporation, two partners in a national accounting firm and two former vice-presidents of a major investment brokerage concern. U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. announced that the 65-count indictment against 8 defendants resulted from a 10-month investigation into the causes of the collapse and bankruptcy of Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America Inc., whose stock soared from \$11 a share to over \$180 a share in the late 1960s before the company plummeted into bankruptcy.

"First Ever" This indictment is the first criminal fraud charge ever filed against high officers of a major Wall Street investment banking firm and only the second such indictment ever filed against partners of a national accounting firm," Mr. Seymour said. The defendants were identified as:

Jack L. Clark, former chairman and president of Four Seasons; Thomas J. Gray, former vice-president of Four Seasons; James P. Linn, former president of Four Seasons Franchise Centers; Gordon H. McCollum, a former Four Seasons director and vice-president of Walston & Co., a large securities firm which had been chief underwriter in the 1969 offering of Four Seasons stock; Glenn E. Miller, former executive vice-president of Walston; Kenneth J. Walzman and Edward J. Bolka, both partners in the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co.; Jimmie E. Madole, a certified public accountant employed by Andersen.

The indictment alleges that the defendants defrauded purchasers of Four Seasons stock by fraudulently raising the corporation's earnings to attract investors.

A spokesman for Arthur Andersen Co. vigorously denied the charges. A Walston spokesman said the company would not comment because it had not been charged in the indictment, and officials of Four Seasons could not be reached for comment.

The attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury said that "a variety of devices" were used to mislead the public into believing that it was an attractive investment. One of the charges alleges that European investors were defrauded by the use of falsely certified financial statements to sell them \$15 million in Euro-

Swiss Seek Bond From Fund Staff

BERN, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Swiss Banking Commission has asked the former directors of AII Management SA to deposit 800,000 francs with it before Dec. 31, a commission spokesman said today.

AII is a Geneva-based mutual fund management company. Yesterday, it was reported that the commission had removed the fund's directors from office, because of "grave irregularities."

The spokesman said, however, that the commission will not take any further action. He said that Bank Hantisch & Co. of Geneva has been directed to evaluate the performance of AII's directors and will take any further legal action as necessary.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japanese, U.K. Banks Form Link

Barings Brothers, U.K. merchant bankers, and one of Japan's biggest banks, Sanwa Bank Ltd., are setting up a joint financial services company in London to serve Japanese companies wishing to invest or raise capital in Western Europe. A separate underwriting company, to be owned jointly by Sanwa and the new financial services company, will be formed to promote, manage and underwrite international public and private issues by Japanese and other clients. Both new units will start operations in early March. They will both operate from Barings under a single general manager appointed by Sanwa.

U.S. Airlines' Net Seen Rising

Major U.S. airlines will have \$225 million to \$250 million in after-tax income this year and profits should continue to rise next year, according to Secor D. Brown, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. He estimates 1973 earnings may reach \$300 million, and airlines could be getting a 15 percent return on investment, compared to the present 7.5 percent by the mid-1970s. Several factors could cloud this bright picture, he warns. Profits could be reduced by such new costs as more expensive wage contracts and anti-strike security measures that have been made mandatory by the government. There was an ominous 5.7 percent rise in costs in the third

quarter, he said. "Frankly, I believe the consumer should pay the cost of guards and inspections for security, not shareholders," he said.

G&W Unit Bids for Talcott National

Associates First Capital Corp., a subsidiary of Gulf & Western Industries, will make a cash tender offer for all the common stock and certain of the preferred stock of Talcott National Corp., a commercial financial and factoring firm. First Capital will offer \$20 a share in cash for all the common stock of Talcott. This phase of the transaction would involve about \$58 million if all the common stock of Talcott were tendered.

Wendel Steel Group Plans Single Unit

The Wendel Steel Group—Wendel & Cie, Wendel-Sideler, Sideler-Moselens and Sté. Saelor—is planning to simplify its structure by merging into a single unit. The merger, to take place during the first half of 1973, is designed to set up a powerful unit to meet the heavy financing needed for the 7-million-ton steel complex being built at Fos-sur-Mer, on the Mediterranean. Investment in the steel complex is estimated at about 8 billion francs (about \$1.56 billion), up from the 5 billion francs originally planned. Of the total, 200 million francs are expected to be financed by shareholders. \$5.4 billion francs through government loans and 3.7 billion francs by loans to be floated on the capital market.

Streamlined Stock Mart Amaking in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—A new, streamlined central stock market is in the making. Prodded by government, but also intrigued by the prospect of more efficient and more profitable mechanisms for the exchange of securities, leaders of the U.S. securities industry are seeking the new market's framework.

Their effort is fraught with contention; almost any change in the current system threatens to cost some people as much money as it would save others, and some painful bread-and-butter issues still must be resolved.

How these issues are resolved will help determine the way stocks and bonds are priced in the future, the level of brokerage commissions, and the quality of research and account supervision that investors get for their money.

The effort toward creating a central market envisions a more competitive one than exists now. Essentially, the structure of such a market would enable an investor to buy stock at the lowest price that could be obtained anywhere in the nation at that particular time, and a seller to obtain the highest possible price. At the same time, the "spread," or the difference between the prices at which professional market-makers offer to buy and sell, would narrow.

A truly integrated central market is years away. But at the outset, at least, it would comprise a network of market-makers, in different parts of the country, who would compete with each other in offering the public the best buying and selling prices for listed securities, those traded on stock exchanges.

The key individuals in this system would be the specialists who currently make markets in secu-

rities on stock exchanges, and some people hope the so-called third-market dealers who now are not exchange members, but nonetheless deal in listed securities away from exchange trading floors.

The network now in the making would permit every investor, large and small, to take advantage of the speedy service offered by stock exchanges and, perhaps, the finer pricing offered by the third market. An electronic communications linkup would allow the market makers to know what prices their competitors were

quoting and so be able to adjust their own accordingly. Moreover, there is at least one computer system on the drawing boards, proposed by the American Stock Exchange, that would automatically channel a customer's order from his broker's office to the market-maker offering the best price on the stock the customer wants to buy or sell.

Still unresolved is the question of how much access, if any, financial institutions, such as mutual funds, pension funds and insurance companies should have to memberships on stock exchanges.

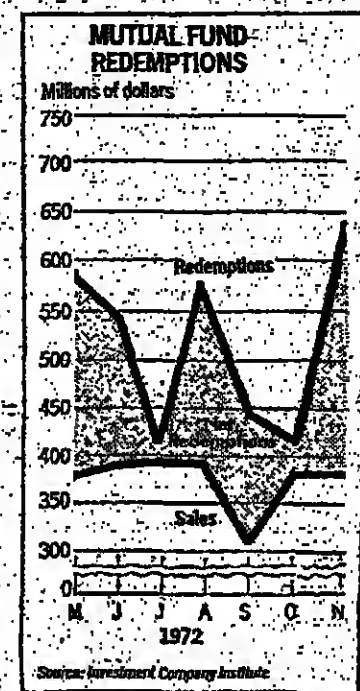
Fund Cash-Ins Exceed Sales

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Mutual fund redemptions exceeded sales by \$288 million in November, as sales were up only slightly while redemptions increased sharply, the Investment Company Institute reported today. In October net redemptions were \$27 million.

This was the tenth month in a row redemptions exceeded sales.

Fund sales were \$387 million in November compared to \$394 million in October and \$397 million in November, 1971. Redemptions rose to \$645 million from \$411 million in October and \$334 million in the year-ago month.

Total portfolio sales in November by funds were \$2.54 billion against purchases of \$2.43 billion. Common stock sales were \$2.27 billion while purchases were \$2.1 billion. The funds were net purchasers of other portfolio securities by \$35 million.



Prices Drop In Late Trade On Big Board

Numerous Reasons Cited by Brokers

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Prices fell broadly on the New York Stock Exchange today in active trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 4.26 to 1,004.83. It declined 4.07 points yesterday and 13.99 on Monday.

The industrial average improved from a small early loss to a mid-session gain, but faded toward the close. Brokers said limited interest in issues mostly including blue chips failed to produce a rally attempt among investors.

Volume rose to 18.49 million shares from 17 million yesterday. Brokers said the failure of the Vietnam peace talks and the resumption of heavy bombing of North Vietnam blunted growing confidence in the stock market during a nearly six-week rally that started in late October after the administration indicated that peace was near.

Analysts noted that the mild mid-session recovery followed following the report that mutual fund redemptions set a record last month. Brokers added that investors were also concerned about continuing warnings by some analysts of renewed inflationary growth and higher interest rates ahead.

Continental Telephone, up 5/8 to 25 3/8, Continental and Mid-Continent Telephone said they ended their merger talks, giving no reason. Mid-Continent sank 3 1/8 to 18 5/8.

Bausch & Lomb was actively traded, gaining 3/4 to 36 3/4 after a fall of 2 3/8 yesterday. It has indicated, about it had sharply lower fourth-quarter net profit.

Collins Radio fell 4 to 23. The Wall Street Journal reported that strong earlier gains in the issue were related to rumors that North American Rockwell would make a tender offer for shares of Collins, which it controls—but added that North American Rockwell does not plan to buy any more Collins stock.

American Stock Exchange prices also declined, with the Amex index falling 0.05 to 26.25.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The following are the rates of exchange for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Dec. 20, 1972	Dec. 19, 1972
Stock (per \$)	2.3466	2.3414
Bell (per \$)	44.16-18	44.15-14
Deutsche mark	3.303	3.2945
Dutch guilder	5.2095-9665	5.2095-35
Swiss franc	26.75-27	26.80-25
French franc	5.112-113	5.120-125
Italian lira	5.112-113	5.111-112
Japanese yen	352.10-20	352.10-20
Spanish peseta	4.20	4.20
Portuguese escudo	200.48-50	200.48-50
Belgian franc	23.14-16	23.14-16
Sw. krona	4.7230-30	4.7440-45
Sw. krona	5.7230-30	5.7230-30
Yen	301.10	301.10

At Free Press, Commercial

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

A. E. Ames & Co.

The Dominion Securities Corporation

McLeod, Young, Weir, Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Drexel Firestone

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

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29%	12 1/2	GrainCorp 1.25	14	11	26%	26%	26%
29%	31 1/2	Genl pr 7.75	14	36	36	36	36
29%	24 1/2	Grayhound 1.00	80	11	18%	18%	18%
29%	4 1/2	Grayhound 1.00	107	7	4%	4%	4%
29%	12 1/2	Grolier 2.00	157	7	17%	17%	17%
29%	12 1/2	GrainCorp 1.25	14	11	26%	26%	26%
29%	31 1/2	Genl pr 7.75	14	36	36	36	36
29%	24 1/2	Grayhound 1.00	80	11	18%	18%	18%
29%	4 1/2	Grayhound 1.00	107	7	4%	4%	4%
29%	12 1/2	Grolier 2.00	157	7	17%	17%	17%
29%	12 1/2	GrainCorp 1.25	14	11	26%	26%	26%
29%	31 1/2	Genl pr 7.75	14	36	36	36	36
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29%	12 1/2	Grolier 2.00	157	7	17%	17%	17%
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29%	12 1/2	GrainCorp 1.25	14	11	26%	26%	26%
29%	31 1/2	Genl pr 7.75	14	36	36	36	36
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—1972— Stocks and										—1972— Stocks and										—1972— Stocks and															
Div.		In \$		100s.		P/E		High Low Last.		Net Ch'ge		Div.		In \$		100s.		P/E		High Low Last.		Net Ch'ge		Div.		In \$		100s.		P/E		High Low Last.		Net Ch'ge	
High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net	Ch'ge		High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net	Ch'ge		High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net	Ch'ge	

134 1/2	5 1/2	Dailch	266	43	7	6	5 1/2	6	1 1/2
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21st December, 1973

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-1972- Stocks and		Sls.	Net		
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E High	Low Last. Ch'gs
100	90	100	100	100	100

-1977- Stocks and		Sta.	Net	
High	Low	Div. In \$	1966 P/E High	Low Last. Ch'ge
14 1/2	14	1 1/2	14 1/2	14

-1972- Stock and		Six	Net	
High	Low	Div. in 3	1972- P/E	High Low Last. Ch'ge
52	82 1/2	17 1/2	5	78 1/2 72 1/2 73 1/2 1 1/2

[illegible]

1972	Stocks and Bonds	Div. Yld.	5-yr Avg. Ret.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chng.
1972	Stocks and Bonds	Div. Yld.	5-yr Avg. Ret.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chng.
1972	Stocks and Bonds	Div. Yld.	5-yr Avg. Ret.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chng.

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Carlino N.V. "O" Sh...	\$127.35	(w) Pacific Seaboard F	
Cleveland Offshore Fed	\$112.87	(d) Pan Am REEF Puma	
		(w) Panama Int'l	

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(W) Fidelity Pacific Fd. \$12.38
Fiducen. BP1.340
Finance Notes \$12.50

5.1.192
3.4.52
3275.52

COMPAGNIE HOTELIERE FRANCAISE

W) Fd of Austral US\$1	23.35	—	id) Amera U.S. \$1
W) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus 54.38	—	id) Bond Invest.
W) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus 81.15	—	(d) Earth Ind. \$1

NP71-58
NP107-30
NP108-06

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

...and the other is the fact that the system is not yet fully developed.

Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 701-718.

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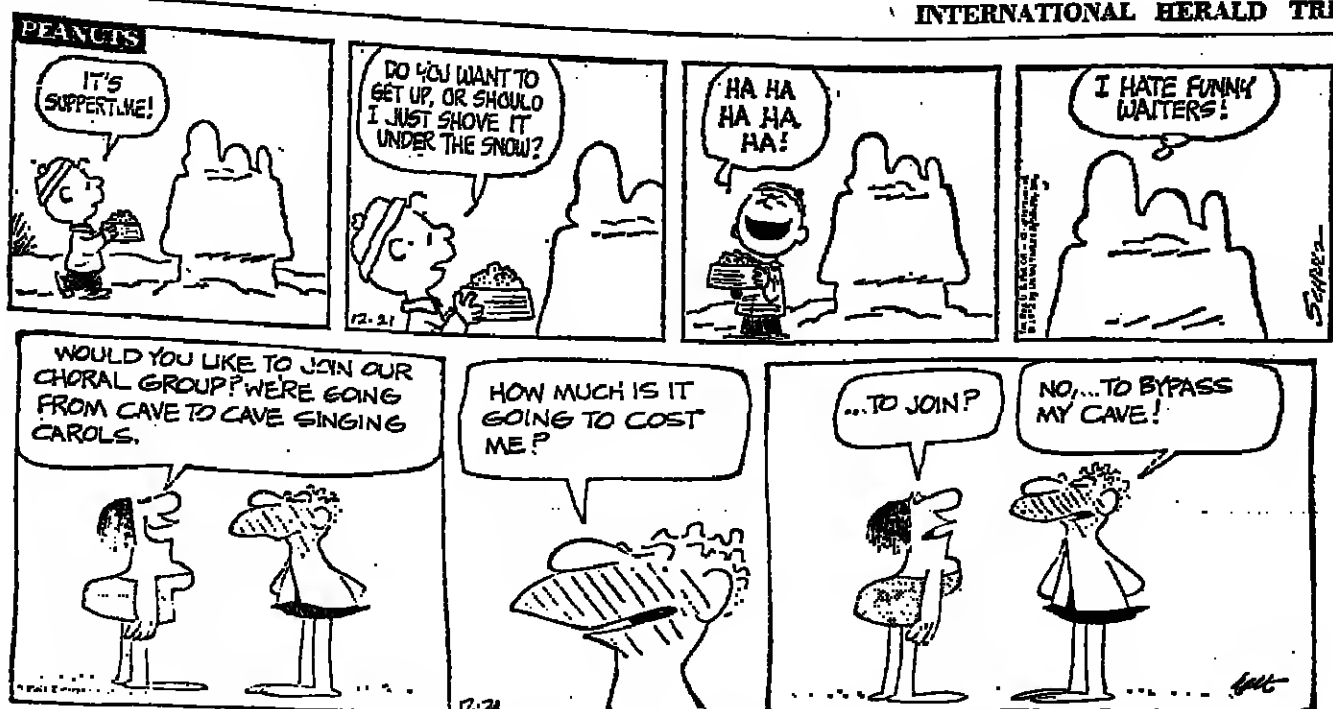
BERLIN HILTON Newly decorated rooms. Roof garden.

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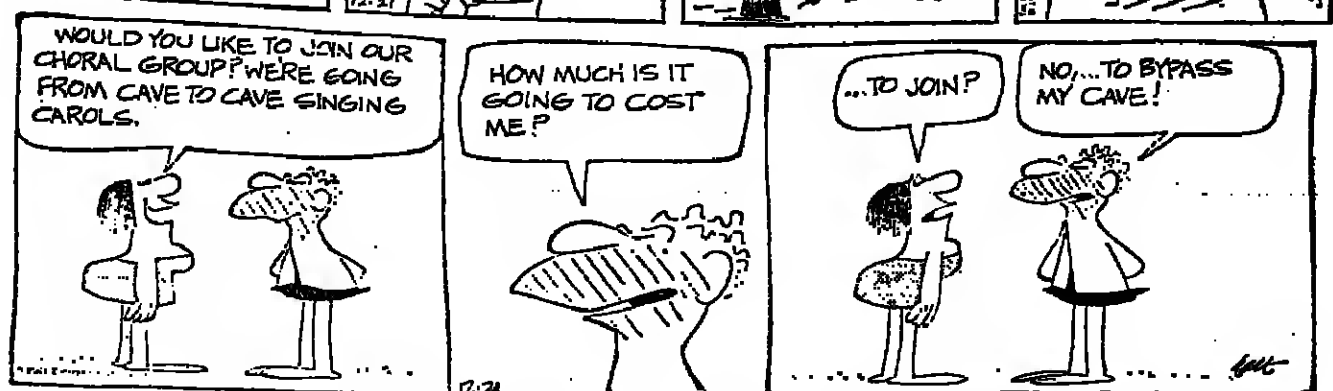
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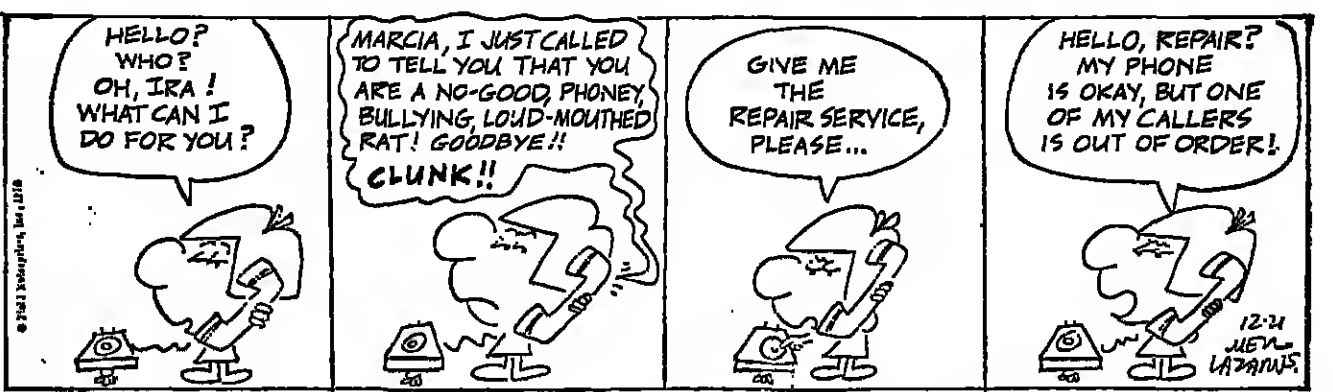
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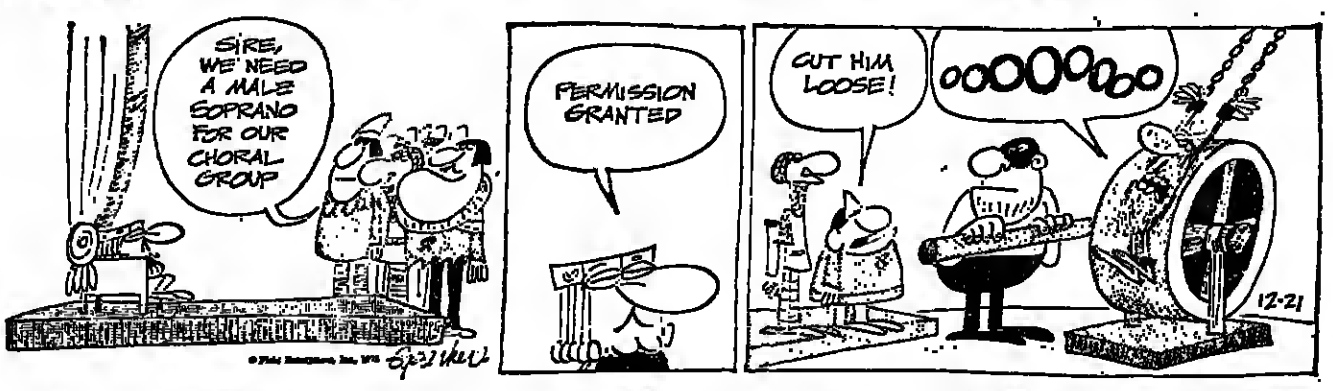
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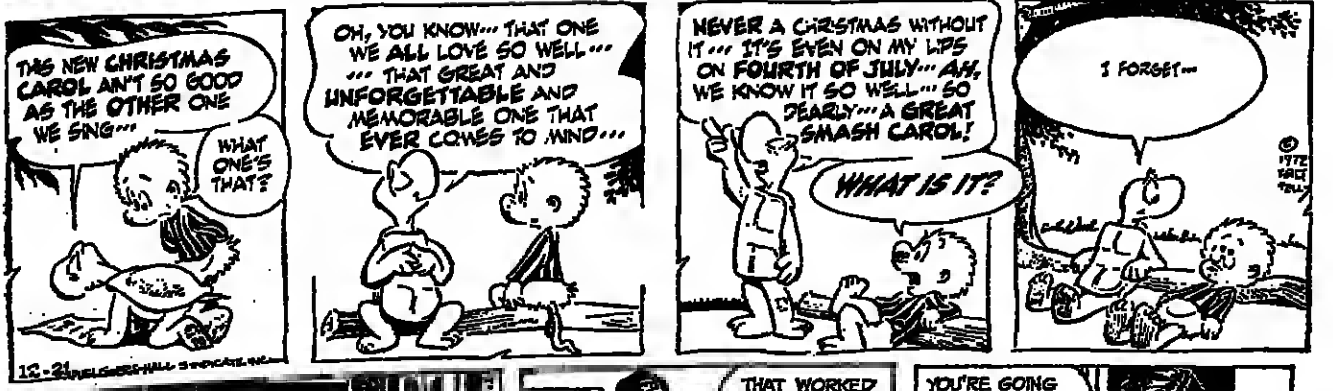
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the bidding shown, South was somewhat aggressive in continuing to game when his partner raised preemptively to three hearts over West's take-out double, for he could have anticipated that the diamond finesse would fail. However, his skill in the play justified his optimism.

The opening lead of a spade was as good as any for the defense. When East won with the queen, the spade situation was such that neither side could lead the suit without giving away a trick. East shifted to the diamond nine, no doubt playing the second of touching high-cards by partnership agreement, and the finesse of the queen duly lost to the king.

West continued diamonds, and when South won with the ace he had to face the trump problem. The normal play was to reach the dummy by playing clubs and lead to the heart jack, for if West held a singleton it was two-to-one against it being the king. But South judged that West was likely to have the heart king as part of the strength indicated by his take-out double. He therefore guessed to lead the heart ace

from his hand, and was rewarded when the king fell. A trump to the queen removed East's remaining trump, and dummy's last diamond was ruffed. A club was led to the queen, forcing West to play low, and the stage was set for the endplay. Two more rounds of trumps ending in dummy left this position:

NORTH
A98
K743
532
Q6

EAST
Q105
108
10976
J1075

SOUTH
J43
A652
A9
K8

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1♥ Dbl.
3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOW HE CAN GET DOWN THAT OL' CHIMNEY WITHOUT RUININ' HIS SUIT!"

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ARCTT
ESSOU
INJOAD
HISVAL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: ASSAY JOKER ORATOR QUAIN.

Answer: The remainder doesn't work—"REST".

BOOKS

Children's Books

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Do children even care about pictorial excellence in the books they look at? I sometimes wonder—especially on the occasions when a 3-year-old becomes inseparably attached to the most visually trite books available to him. The presence of familiar objects and the ritual of repeating stories seem the only criteria that matter to small children, and there is really no use trying to explain to them the wonders of Maurice Sendak, Arthur Rackham, or Wilhelm Busch. Nevertheless, since it is still the grown-ups who do the buying... here is a roundup in no particular order of what struck me as the best children's picture books to be published this year. (By picture books I suppose I mean books in which the illustrations seem at least as important as the text.)

"William Doll," by Charlotte Zolotor. Pictures by William Fene du Bois. (Harper & Row, \$3.95.) You'll nod to yourself knowingly when you learn that this is the story of a boy who longs for a doll to hug and cradle in his arms and feed and tuck in bed. The other boys giggle and call William a sissy, and with the encouragement of his concerned father he learns to love basketball and electric trains. But he still wants a doll; and why not? Sure, the point is a subtle blow for the depolarization of the sexes, but it's effectively made. And the pictures by Mr. Fene du Bois give it humor and warmth.

"Red Riding Hood," retold in verse by Beatrice Schenk de Regniers. Drawings by Edward Gorey. (Atheneum, \$5.25.) I can take or leave Mrs. de Regniers's version of the old fairy tale. But Edward Gorey's ungory illustrations—bright red and olive green—are something else, except that why Red Riding Hood trusts Mr. Gorey's slippery comic sinister wolf for cement of his panel passeth all understanding.

"Miss Jaster's Garden." Story and Pictures by M. Bodecker. (Golden Press, \$1.95.) How Jaster Jaster—due to a combination of circumstances affecting her eyesight—accidentally plants and cultivates a patch of marigold, baby's breath and sweet William among the quills of a hedgehog that lives in her garden. A little farfetched, to be sure, but Mr. Bodecker's watercolors are all soft English springtime, and the hedgehog ("I'm blum!" cried Hedgepig) is a fitting floral centerpiece.

"Milton the Early Riser," by Robert Kraus. Pictures by José & Ariane Arreaga. (Windmill/Dutton, \$5.95.) Milton—although you may find it difficult to credit—is a panda. (On second thought, it's better than calling him Mil-ling or I Ching or Mao.) And the joke is that he wakes up before all the other animals and wears himself out trying to wake them up, so that by the time they do get up, Milton has fallen back to sleep again. Amusing enough, if a teeny anthropomorphic; and the Arreagas' splashy-bright pictures—filled with blue elephants, green yaks, red-and-yellow serpents and blue tortoises—are a feast for the eyes.

"George and Martha." Written and illustrated by James Marshall. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$4.50.) George and Martha are two domesticated hippopotamuses who are "friends" and prosperous in their even for hippo. No, actually George and Martha are two blobs of gray wash given hippo definition by squiggly black lines. (I refuse to believe that George, floating through the air after tripping, will actually hit the pavement.) There are four episodes in this chronicle of their lives together. They are funny in just the right way for children who are first discovering humor.

"I Saw a Ship A-Sailing." Pictures by Janina Domanska. (Macmillan, \$4.95.) At first glance, the illustrations that accompany the old rhyme—"I saw a ship A-sailing/A-sailing on the sea/And it was full of pretty things/For you and for me."—look most ordinary. But as you look further—"The sails were made of silk/And the masts were made of gold"—Janina Domanska's elaborately patterned cross-hatchings and parallel lines begin to assert their pull on your eyes. Finally, they lend the book a visual charm that makes it seem to tinkle like brightly colored icicles falling down.

"Fast-Slow, High-Low: A Book of Opposites," and "Crash! Bang! Boom!" by Peter Spier. (Both Doubleday, \$4.95.) Two new picture books by the author of last year's anthology of a 101st sounds, "Gobble Gobble Brum!", the first illustrating in a variety of ways the difference between wet and dry, deep and shallow, and so on; the second spelling out the sounds of activities like sharpening a knife ("Whit-whet"), blowing out candles on a cake ("Puff-puff-puff"), playing Ping-Pong ("Ping-pong"), and so on. If it's familiar objects the children want, here they are in delicate, appealing detail.

"Once Upon a Time: The Fairy Tale World of Arthur Rackham," edited by Marjory Darrell. (Viking Studio, \$14.95.) An anthology, including Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," Charles Dickens's "A Christmas Carol," and J. M. Barrie's "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," among other selections, with illustrations by the great Edwardian children's book artist, Arthur Rackham, whose last work was Kenneth Grahame's "The Wind in the Willows," and whose style is so appealing that his illustrations for "Alice" compare not altogether unfavorably with those of John Tenniel.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS
1 Skating spins
11 Exclamations
15 Famous pianist
16 Portland
17 Of small celestial bodies
18 Hindu land grant
19 Brought up
20 Stationer's item
22 Proceed in Scotland
24 Turns inside out
25 Boxes
26 Exist
30 Roosted
31 Study of early man
33 Part of a French play
34 Novarro
35 Go wrong
36 Group in a loft
37 Mind
38 Horseman on the rancho
40 Frog's perch
41 "the king's horses"

DOWN
42 Self-seekers
43 Narcotic
45 Beast of burden
46 Digger
48 Indian chief
54 Italian island
55 Newspaper stands
57 Depend
58 Darwin, for ooc
59 Compass points
60 Develops

DOWN
1 Partly open
2 Flower
3 Movie dog
4 Beverage
5 De Valera's land
6 Satiates
7 French pronoun
8 Expanded, as arms of a cross
9 Israeli name
10 Resonant in tone
11 Poplar
12 Bridge-pad tally
13 Adjustment
14 College terms
21 Arden of TV

23 "It's —" (bargain)
25 Fruits for jelly
26 Capable of being improved
27 Sailor's greeting
28 Word with horn or plate
29 Splendid displays
31 Those on bearded knee
32 Globe
33 Attention-getting word
36 Metric measures: Abbr.
38 Merciful
39 Landlords
41 Devoured
44 All in — work
45 Santa
46 Jewish month
47 — oo the door
48 Eyelash: Prefix
51 Long-run musical
52 Other
53 Navy transport or plane
56 Cask

